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WHERE I WENT AND WHAT I SAW.

A NIGHT IN MAMMOTH CAVE, KY.

journey of twenty miles in ten hours.

for twenty-seven years. For his services for the trip across the Atlantic. his master will charge three dollars, and as an abolitionist will very likely feel that it is as hard for Mat Cabinet," "Rocky Mountain," "Dismal Hollow," as it is for his master, he will feel like bestowing an "Franklin Avenue," Serena's Arbor," "Grogham's equal amount as a "fee " to him; beside, this invest- Hall," "Gothic Arcade," "Gorin's Dome," and "Penment is essential to make Mat feel good and develop sacola Avenue," either of which, with many others his powers. Woe to the stingy traveler that don't named, would afford a whole chapter on their wonremember Mat; he'll have a glum journey when ders and beauties. Gathering a few formations as he "gets down below." Leaving matters with our beautiful mementos from these dark depths where no guide, we seated ourselves by the cheerful fire of sound is ever heard from without, we begin our remine host, and awaited orders. In due time a loud treat, really regretting that time had flown so swiftly rap on our door and a voice shouting "all ready," and the hour so near when we must burry forward like thunder through the hall, aroused us from our to our destination. Notwithstanding the repeated drowsy reflections and called us to the door. There order of the guide to "close up," we trudged lazily stood our veritable, indispensable Mat, equipped cap- along, looking this way and that, till nearly out of a-pie, luminous with lamps and lanterns, with a vessel patience Mat took another drink as he said to keep of oil slung by his side, and a basket of provisions on his spirits up. At last reaching the top side of terra his arm, surmounted by a bottle of whiskey-a neces- firma just as Chanticleer was announcing the coming

the cave at the foot of the glen. The entrance is narrow, and disappoints the visitor, but he soon learns that the cave is on the inside and not on the out. The temperature of the cave scarcely varies from 59 deg. during the year; the atmosphere is dry and very exhilarating. So that the traveler is scarcely conscious of fatigue, though weary when he enters. A walk of half a mile brought us to the grand Rotunda, one hundred feet high and two hundred feet in diameter. Here we find the relics of saltpetre miners of 1812. This is the grand Convention hall for the Bats of the nation, as here they hybernate by the million, hanging by their heels with head downwards, fasting from November till April. Here we leave our overcoats. Mat examines the lamps, leaves the lanterns, tastes the whisky, assumes mand, takes position at the head of our column. and gives the order with great precision to "move on: " " now look out for breakers, obey orders and no straggling." Our line is in motion, and enlivened by a native song of our cheery guide, we here begin our

march in these subterranean paths of eternal night that know no day. We are not so vain as to attempt a consecutive description of the cave in this letter, when we remember that no writer of our reading has ever succeeded in giving even a tolerable representation of these charming, astounding and indescribable subterean regions. From the rotunda there are two In the short route, the traveler enters " Audubon's Avenue" on the right, following which for about half a mile he reaches a beautiful collection of stalactites, the sight of which is ample compensation for the entire trouble of the visit. Here many years ago several small cabins were erected for the benefit of consumptives; the experiment demonstrated the folly of one's "being buried before he is dead," and also the medicinal properties of the sunlight of heaven. This route leads through the " Methodist Church," where the gospel was preached more than half a century ago—by "Giant's Coffin," a rock eight feet high, twenty wide and forty long, bearing a striking resemblance to that last case of mankindinto "Star Chamber," a place in which one feels like a power for the accomplishment of good in the world, saying "The heavens declare the glory of God, and is engaging the attention of the Christian church and the firmanent showeth his handiwork" - along calling forth renewed efforts for rendering the insti-" Proctor's Arcade," a most superb tunnel, fifty feet tution as efficient as possible in the accomplishment high, one hundred feet wide and three-fourths of a of the work for which it was designed. A few mile long. The ceiling is smooths, the wall, vertical thoughts in relation to this subject may not be out of and look as though they had been cut from the solid place. rock. Here we enter " Wright's Rotunda; " this is over four hundred feet in its shortest diameter, with is for the religious instruction of children, and therethe ceiling fifty feet from the floor, dry and delight- fore they have nothing to do with it more than to ful; and when illuminated with a Belgian light, pre- send their children, and perhaps occasionally con-

leayes the "main cave" at the foot of "Giant's Cof- old should spend a portion of the Sabbath day studyfin," and takes up his line of march for a distance of ing together the word of God. With proper man ten miles. And here begins the especial care of the agement how much good can be accomplished by this guide, to apprise the visitor of the pits and dangers system of Sabbath School instruction! And we prothat lie along his path. Our line of travel now takes in its way many places of importance too numerous to name, a few of which we shall barely mention, in our hasty advance in the rear of our guide.

Passing down a steep declivity and a pair of stairs, known as the "Steeps of Time" we enter "Martha's careful in their choice of men for that position. To Palace," a room forty feet high and sixty feet in di- often is it the case that inefficient men are continued ameter; here we find a spring of clear cold water, in office year after year because they happen to be for a supply of which we commend Mat to exchange his whisky. Next follows " Side-Saddle Pit," 90 feet money and influence they wish to retain. If wealth is deep, and surmounted by a dome 60 feet high. Near the most important qualification he has, the sooner this is "Bottomless Pit," said to be two hundred feet | you let him go the better. Other churches will place deep, with domes sixty high; however, we took good over their Sabbath School a man of doleful visage, care to stand clear of this dreadful place, since we because he is a very pious man. Piety is a most eshave long felt it our duty to warn people from ap- sential qualification for the office of superintendent, proaching there. The "Bridge of Sighs" passes us but we have seen very pious and devoted men who ary for tourists to rest awhile and drink the health The Sabbath School is a department covering a vast and happiness of such as have successfully escaped field, and requiring for its successful management a the pit. This time-honored service was most rigidly man of enlarged views, a mind capable of compreobserved by our faithful guide. Passing nimbly over hending its entire scope of operations; a man of de-"Scotchman's Trap" - with some fears of being cision and of energy-one who is willing to devote caught-we enter "Fat Man's Misery," a narrow, time to a preparation of himself for the important travel" for the grossly material tourist. Emerging to accept this office, and appear before his Sabbath from the "Misery" we enter "Great Relief," where, School week after week without having given the on to "Bacon Chamber," so called from the striking duties? Does he think himself qualified without any

er Styx," a stream about two hundred yards long, than that of the gospel of Christ, it cannot be had.

MR. EDITOR:-In the "Red Rover," on a seat tha's Vineyard," so called from its striking resembeside "Uncle Jo Quigley"—a character in Ken- blance to a huge arbor thickly hung with rich, ripe tucky-after splashing and floundering through the grapes. "Washington Hall," sixty feet wide, forty mud for several hours, we reached "Cave Hotel" in high and one hundred in length, is regarded as the a drenching rain late in the afternoon of the 20th of dining hall of the explorer. Conforming to usage, November, 1863. Though weary with the journey Mat spread our table, around which we gathered, and of several days, during which we had been deprived asking the blessing of God upon our repast, we of regular rest, we determined not to delay. So or- shared with a keen relish the abundant provision dering a supper and arranging for a guide, we at mine host had provided, Mat wetting his with the once prepared to follow the trail of the thousands whisky, while we were abundantly supplied from a who have visited this wonderful work of nature. clear, cool spring near by. "Snow Ball Chambers," Alone with the guide we enter these dayless regions is a vast room, very regular in form, with the side at 6 o'clock, P. M., and return to the sunny side of and ceiling covered with the white formations of the terra firma at 4 o'clock the next A. M., making a sulphate of lime, in beautiful balls, from which the rney of twenty miles in ten hours.

"Mat" is a very intelligent mulatto slave, and as Mat knows how, presents one of the most charmhas been exclusively employed as a guide in this cave ing views we ever beheld, and is worth a voyage

But time would fail me to tell of "Cleaveland sary appendage to all guides in the South. Emerg- of the king of the day and piping all hands to ing from our quarters into a howling tempest of pitchy prayers, we shared a hasty breakfast and resuming darkness, a short walk of some two hundred rods our quarters in the "Red Rover," left for the higher down a gentle declivity, brought us to the mouth of latitudes amid the golden splendor of the morning

LITTLE AT FIRST-MIGHTY AT LAST.

A traveler through a dusty road

Strewed acoras on the lea,
And one took root and sprouted up,
And grew into a tree:
Love sought its shades at evening time,
To breathe its early vows,
And age was pleased, in heats of noon,
To bask beneath its boughs;
The dormouse loved its daugling twigs,
The birds sweet music bore;
It stood a glory in its place.

It stood a glory in its place,

A little spring had lost its way Among the grass and fern; A passing stranger scooped a well,

Where weary men might turn.

He walled it in, and hung with care A ladle at the brink-He thought not of the deed he did.

He thought not of the deed he did,
But judged that toil might drink.
He passed again—and lo! the well,
By summers never dried,
Had cooled ten thousand parched tongues,
And saved a life beside!

A dreamer dropped a random thought;
'Twas old, and yet 'twas new—
A simple fancy of the brain,
But strong in being true.
It shone upon a genial mind,
And lo! its light became
A lamp of life, a beacon ray,
A monitory flame.

A monitory flame.

The thought was small—its issues great.

And cheers the valley still. A nameless man amid a crowd

A whisper on the tumult thrown-

A transitory breath—
It raised a brother from the dust,

But mighty at the last!

OUR SABBATH SCHOOLS. The growing importance of the Sabbath School as

Many persons have an idea that the Sabbath School sents a most magnificent appearance. Succeeding tribute a little for the purchase of books and to keep this is "Chief City," a majestic chamber, from which the school in running order. This idea is good so to the end of "main cave" the distance is about three far as it goes, but to our mind the Sabbath School comprehends something more than this. Not only should the children be found therein, but young and pose to offer a few thoughts upon the management of Sabbath Schools, and the qualifications necessary to

give success in this important department of the church. Comparatively few men make good Sabbath School superintendents, and very few churches are sufficiently prominent men in the church, or men of wealth whose afely over to "Revelers! Hall," where it is custom- were not fit for a Sabbath School superintendent. tortuous path in the solid rock; "a hard road to duties devolving upon him. What right has a man drawing a free breath, we cast a hasty glance at matter hardly a thought, and having made no prepa "Bunyan's Way," stretching far above us, and press ration of heart and mind for the performance of his resemblance of the rock to a room thickly hung with previous preparation? Every member of his school hams, a very inviting sight to one on "half rations, knows better. Added to the qualifications we have mentioned, must be a firm reliance upon God for suc-Hurrying forward we reach the shore of the "Riv- cess. If success is sought for upon any other basis

which we cross on a natural bridge thirty feet above | The method of conducting Sabbath Schools varies the water, and without pause press on to "Lake in different places; and upon this point we think no Lethe," where we embark on board the "Lilly of the Lake." A short sail lands us at the foot of "Goat Children, especially, are fond of new things, and what Walk;" the ceiling is full forty feet high, composed works well for a time will become tedious if adhered of white limestone, with the cumulous appearance of to always. We would not, therefore, mark out any rising clouds. A walk of half a mile brings us to order of exercises to be followed invariably, but our "Echo River," where securely moored we find the experience and observation has taught us that if we "Wild Rover," in which scating ourselves we paddle | would have an interesting and profitable school, it away over the waters in our " light canoe," charmed | will not do to follow all the time in one old track, with the tender echos of the sweet songs of our mer- but rather have variety. We have often been ry party. A sail of a mile or so, at a depth of near- astonished to see men of intelligence, and whom we ly four hundred feet below the surface we disembark have supposed to be somewhat conversant with in "Silliman's Avenue," through which a pleasant human nature, occupy ten or fifteen minutes in walk of two miles brings us to "Lucy's Dome," over prayer at the opening of a school, and then perhaps

the towering sides of which seem as if draped with
the towering sides of which seem as if draped with
the cave.

Half an hour at a lively pace, and we reach "Marthat 'Vineyard," so called from its striking resemiblance to a huge arbor thickly hung with rich, ripe
grapes. "Washington Hall," sixty feet wide, forty
high and one hundred in length, is regarded as the
dining hall of the explorer. Conforming to usage,
the dining hall of the explorer. Conforming to usage,
the special of the explorer conforming to usage,
the special of the explorer conforming to usage of the teachers for the instruction of their classes.
Half an hour at a lively pace, and we reach "Marthat 'Vineyard," so called from its striking resemiblance to a huge arbor thickly hung with rich, ripe
grapes. "Washington Hall," sixty feet wide, forty
high and one hundred in length, is regarded as the
dining hall of the explorer. Conforming to usage,
the special of the explorer conforming to usage the special of the explorer conforming to you are just the person wanted for a teacher, and yet the oppressor "-Jer. xxi. 12. you stay away from this field of labor which promises such a glorious harvest, and neglect the opportunity you might improve of doing something for your Master, who has done so much for you. But if you say you cannot teach, then join the school as a scholar. How little does the world know of God's revealed will to men, and yet the precious privilege of becom-

For Zion's Herald.

LETTER FROM INDIANA Though there is nothing striking upon the surface of affairs in Indiana, yet there is much worth knowing. In war matters we are congratulating ourselves that we are out of the draft, having furnished directly to the war department several thousand more than is required even to fill the last call, besides having lent to Massachusetts several companies, in your distinguish ed 55th, and to Michigan some hundreds of the same color, before we concluded to enlist the colored men in our own behalf. To tell the truth, some of our folks were very much disposed to make this " a white man's war," as long as there was a prospect of fighting it out by the enlistments of other people's sons; but last fall, when a draft seemed imminent, a very sudden change came over the politics of these same patriots, when it had been demonstrated by the results of the New York riots that our beloved Uncle Samuel would require his nephews to fight, whether they preferred to or not; and after sending off to other States enough "American citizens of African descent" to have made a regiment, they were more clamorous for profit a man if he shall gain the whole world and lose enlisting the negro than any others. Ah, brother, the world moves, and here is one evidence of it. And you may have noticed that God has a way of applying the lash to laggards. But there is one provoking feature of even this method of getting men up to the times. Smarting under the lash they are apt to caper by the pioneers, and reproach us for our tardiness, and gather the honors of the enterprise. I should not wonder if even the Herald shall be reproached some day with the appellation of "conservative" by these new fledged anti-slavery men.

By the way, allow me to protest against receiving the seeming change of public sentiment on the slavery question as genuine. From my intercourse with many of the most rampant of the new converts, I tiveness. They are mad because it involved us in a war, and hate it only for that reason. They hate the negro as cordially as ever, and use him as

peace among ourselves. The accessions have been encouraging of late, and the evidences of a love for the church are increasing. The missionary collections last year were a great increase on anythin previous, and so far this year they are an increase of ast year. There is a most commendable spirit of church building, and old debts have nearly entirely disappeared. Three of our four Conferences have elected their delegates to the General Conference, and the elect are having their new clothes made, and arrangg business for the session. No question was settled the elections, except in general a rotation in office fielding to this, some of the most influential of our ormer delegates remain at home. Their successors are worthy men, and little will be lost but the tact

and influence which experience gives. There is little excitement among us on any of the questions which seem to agitate others portions, or at ast some men. We are quite content with the lay nuestion as it has been placed by the late action of he members and the Conferences. If I should attempt to express briefly the prevailing opinion of the robably a very large majority would be glad to see he laymen brought into more immediate connection with the business of the church, whenever a feasible plan can be devised. But that is the trouble. For everal years one or more laymen from each presiding elder's district have been invited to take part in our Conference deliberations, on missionary, educational able. If lay co-operation is desirable anywhere, it is

in the Annual more than in the General Conference With perhaps a growing conviction that our onomy needs to be more pliable, there is no urgent mand for any specific change. Perhaps a lengthening of the term of pastoral service to three years, or even indefinitely, would be acceptable to most of the people and peachers. There are some sage conectures as to the number and names of the new bishops. We have no candidates in Indiana. Having furnished two very excellent specimens, we are content that others should devote some of their men to this responsible office. It is surmised that three or four of our western editors would be willing to exchange the chair editorial for the chair episcopal, and ome who know that they would make good editors if there was a vacancy, are urging the promotion of the present incumbents that a place may be made for them in the editorial department. At least this is the gossip on this question. T. A. GOODWIN.

ORE OF THE DOINGS OF CONSERVATISM MR. EDITOR :- Can it be doubted that the spirit conservatism, for the last thirty years especially, has exerted a most paralyzing influence in our cour try? This smooth-visaged foe has run her parallel lines through all the departments of Church and State, sponging up a great amount of spiritual power in the former, and patriotic arder in the latter. er, and patriotic ardor in the latter. Her ostensible banner has born the inscription of " Peace." companied with the cry from the bearer, "Comfor the State, and "Expediency" for the Church. Her professions have always been, a real spirit of Christianity overlook the few defects and regard for the peace of the country and the increasing numbers and influence of the church. Her principles seem not to have been derived either from the Book of God or the Declaration of Independence. She has always declared her opposition to slavery, but while she has never been known to advance an argument against it, she offers powerful hostility to all measures for its overthrow.

Reader, I should like you to be very rich. Perhaps you would like it yourself. But the riches you want are probably not the riches which I mean. I should like you to be rich in grace, rich in faith, and it has been been always to be rich in grace, rich in faith, and it has been been always to be rich in grace, rich in faith, and

abolishing the great evil, she is equally distrustful of God by refusing to pray for it. She is so fearful of provoking war with oppressors and demagogues, by a candid allusion to their crimes against the States,

But our heroine antagonist, by any such array of scripture passages on one side, is not disposed to yield the argument; she can quote scripture also on the other side : " Am I my brother's keeper ? "-Gen. iv. 9. "Who is the Lord that I should obey his voice to let Israel go? I know not the Lord, neither will I let Israel go"-Ex. v. 2. "What is the Almighty that we should serve him?"-Job xxi. 15. Thus she Bible classes of our Sabbath Schools, is improved by avows little sympathy with the principles of the higher law, but with Cain, King Pharoah and the antagonists of Job, openly repudiates the rights of man and the authority of the Almighty. We must, however, admit that but few of the class thus personified acknowledge themselves in direct hostility against God. But this conclusion is inevitable to the extent of their opposition to his holy will as revealed in his word. The great Master himself hath said. "No man can serve two masters." "He that is not for me is against me, and he that gathereth not with me scattereth abroad.' In all the relations of life we are to regard our alle-

giance to our supreme Master as paramount to all other obligations. We may for his sake lift crosses, bear reproach, fight battles, endure hardness in labors, and perils by sea and land, and suffer poverty, sickness and death, and yet be the gainer by a hundred fold in this present world, and in the world to come eternal life. But on the other hand if we shall deliber ately ignore the law of God by a single sin either of nission or commission, though we may possess all the honors and luxuries that worldly position and wealth can afford, we must pronounce our mortal career a failure, and pass into the future world forever to study that awful problem, "What shall it

Brooklyn, March 5, 1864.

his own soul?"

WHERE HAPPINESS IS FOUND.

OLD ITINERANT.

WHERE HAPPINESS IS FOUND.

True Happiness had no localities,
No tones provincial, no peculiar garb;
Where Duty went she went, with Justice went,
And went with meekness, Charity and Love.
Wherever a tear was dried, a wounded heart
Bound up, a bruised spirit with the dew
Of sympathy anointed, or a pang
Of honest suffering soothed, or injury
Repeated oft, as oft by love forgiven;
Where'er our evil passion was subdued,
Or Virtue's feeble embers fanned; where'er
A sin was heartily abjured and left;
Where'er a pious act was done, or breathed
A pious prayer, or wished a pious wish, A pious prayer, or wished a pious wish, There was a high and holy place, a spot

ASSOCIATION.

Nothing brings out the manliness and cultivates the better part of man's nature more than association with our fellow-beings. Not associating with them for evil but for the good we may do; a hermit God never intended any man to be. On the contrary, it s by association, conversation and interchange of thought that our knowledge is enlarged and the intellect strengthened. Wealth, too, is increased by these means, enabling him to take advantage of fortunate circumstances or proper measures. Enjoyment is enhanced by the varied commingling of different characters and temperaments, counteracting and equalizing. And last but not least, Christianity is nuch easier advanced and sustained by this same wise design of the Creator.

The Spirit of God teaches us how to choose associations; to discern between good and evil. I am a firm beliver in the fact that no one need step over the line of demarcation if he is fully alive to the teachings of the divine will. Much has been said in reference to this or that mode of amusement, or to what extent this or that pleasure can be enjoyed, but I believe such argument is unnecessary to one that is in full communion with God. There is an instinctive perception or a divine intuition that commands, Thus far shalt thou go, and no farther." There is no desire on the part of that heart to go to the extremes of its limit in worldly matters. It enjoys too much happiness in God to go to searching how far it may enjoy the fleeting earthly pleasures. And yet that heart is quick to perceive where it may associate with the world so as to produce good. All that is wise, great and good finds that heart in sympathy with it. Associations of benevolence, mercy, brotherly kindness, charity and the like, find it a most zealous, active member; aye, wherever the fruits of love to God and good will to man are made manifest it is due in part to such a heart. In religious matte there are those who I think really believe that they can live as near to God out of the pale of the church as within it. Can it be thus when all things point to association as the true means of enjoyment and activity? Can a man be a spiritual hermit and enjoy his mind? Possibly, but such cases are as rare spir itually as worldly. Such cases are exceptions, and should not be patterned after. Where one would live happy thus, thousands would make themselves miserable and finally lose the vitality and power of religion, and in fact often go back to sin and world-

As in all our other walks of life, we need to unite ourselves with others in the carrying forward of the work of God. We all have our prejudices, our particular tenets or beliefs, and are sometimes at variance with some part of the doctrine of this or that church. But should such little matters deter us from uniting ourselves with it, if God be with it in spirit and power? If it is the instrument in his hands for the conversion of sinners? Experience has taught me at least that we are in error if we pursue such a course. We must unite somewhere to produce results beneficial and of continuance to ourselves and others. Let us then not separate ourselves from the great religious and moral associations of the day simply because some small part of its framework is not quit suited to our minds, and when we know that the building itself is firmly built, but rather with the heartily co-operate with those that work.

Washington, D. C., March 22. E. J. B.

while she is distrustful of the wisdom of men in abolishing the great evil, she is equally distrustful of God by refusing to pray for it. She is so fearful of provoking war with oppressors and described by a candid all.

NATURE.

Think you, mid all this mighty sum Of things forever speaking, That nothing of itself will come, But we must still be seeking?

One impulse from a vernal wood
May teach you more of man,
Of moral evil, and of good,
The all the same can

Enough of Science and of Art,
Close up those barren leaves;
Come forth, and bring with you a heart
That wishes and receives. — Wordsworth. THE LAST HOURS OF REV. T. S. KING.

The following interesting account of the last hours f the Rev. T. S. King is taken from the San Fran-

of the Rev. T. S. King is taken from the San Francisco Evening Bulletin of March 4:

About two weeks before his death he first complained of not feeling well, and of some trouble with his throat. His friends urged him to be more careful, and not expose himself to the air; but he thought it was only an ordinary case of sore throat, and declined to confine himself or call in the aid of a physician until Friday last. In the evening he had his regular reception, and between 10 and 11 o'clock went down to a social gathering at the church, though still suffering. On Saturday evening he had invited a number of friends to supper, but when evening came he was unable to appear at table. while supper was going on, however, a bridal party came to be married. Mr. King had received no previous intimation of such a visit, and sent down asking to be excused, saying that he was sick and confined to

The party replied that they had set their hearts on being married by Mr. King, and would come up to his bedside sooner than be defeated in their desire. With that spirit of self-sacrifice for which he was so remarkable, he then said he would get up and go down into the parlor. He did so, and went through the ceremony, but though it was performed in a very few minutes, he was so weak at its conclusion that he had to be assisted up to his room. On Sunday morning his congregation were alarmed by the announcement that he was unable to preach. The attending physician pronounced it a serious case of diphtheria,

his constitution yielded to medical treatment with reants were administred him to keep up the vital forces, and he seemed getting along remarkably well until about half-past five in the morning, when a second attack of pneumonja set in—the doctor having previously stated that he feared that his patient could not survive another attack.

This second attack was not more violent than the

This second attack was not more violent than the first, but the patient's strength was so exhausted that there was little or nothing for medicine to build up on. When taken with the first attack, Mr. King had remarked to some one standing by—"I know what this is—it is a severe attack of pneumonia?" When the second occurred, he said to the Doctor: "What is this? Is this pneumonia, too?" The Doctor replied that it was. Mr. King then asked—"Can I survive it?" The Doctor told him no; he thought he could not. "How long can I live?" he asked. "Not a half hour." "Are you sure I cannot live longer than that." The Doctor told him he feared he could not. Friends then asked him if he had anything to say.

that." The Doctor told him he feared he could not. Friends then asked him if he had anything to say. He replied—"Yes, a great deal to say; I want first to make my will." Up to this time, for two or three days he had not been able to speak above a whisper; but responding to the power of his will, his voice now resumed its old power and tone, and he spoke nearly as lond as ever. esumed its old power and tone, and he spoke nearly s loud as ever.

A friend sat by his bedside, and he dictated the will

A friend sat by his bedside, and he dictated the will
—it was read to him afterwards, and he assented to
its correctness by saying "all right" at the end of
each paragraph, exclaiming at the close: "It is just
as I want it." He then hesitated a moment, and dictated an important correction. A pen was given him
and he signed it in a hand-writing as firm and bold as
he ever wrote in his life even munctuating the abbreaand he signed it in a hand-writing as firm and bold as he ever wrote in his life, even punctuating the abbreviation of his name, and putting an accustomed flournish beneath the signature. Then came the sad task of bidding his friends who were present good bye. One by one they came up to his bedside; in every instance he greeted them with a cheerful smile, as though he were only going on a journey of a day or two, grasping their hands and saying in that sweet, pleasant voice of his, "Good-bye!"

Some one asking how he felt, he said: "Happy, resigned, trustful;" then repeating the twenty-third Psalm in a clear and well-modulated voice. At the verse: "Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil, for Thou art with me; thy rod and thy staff they comfort me," he

with me; the rod and the staff they comfort me," he raised his finger and his eyes as calmly as though in his pulpit, his voice as firm and strong as ever. After this exertion his strength seemed to fail him. Sinking back in bed, he said, "It is all right for me, but ing back in bed, he said, "It is all right for me, out she will feel it"—pointing to his wife. Friends again gathered round his bedside, and he bade and smiled them good-bye. His little son being brought in, he said: "Dear little fellow—he's a beautiful boy!" kissng his hand to the child as the nurse carried in her arms. This was the last act on earth. closing his eyes, he seemed to go to sleep. and good, and generous man was dead.

THOMAS STARR KING.

The great work laid upon his twoscore years Is done, and well done. If we drop our tears Who loved film as few men were ever loved, We mourn no blighted hope nor broken plan With him whose life stands rounded and approved In the full growth and stature of a man. Mingle, O bells, along the Western slope, With your deep toll a sound of faith and hope! Wave cheerily still, O banner, half way down, From thousand-masted bay and steepled town! Let the strong organ with its loftiest swell Lift the prond sorrow of the land, and tell That the brave sower saw his ripened grain. O East and West, O morn and sunset twain No more forever! has he lived in vain No more forever! has he lived in vain
Who, priest of Freedom, made ye one, and told
Your bridal service from his lips of gold?

John G. Whittier.

If there is one lesson taught with greater distinctness and emphasis than any other, by the war in
which this country has been engaged for the last
three years, it is that God presides over the affairs of
men; overruling all the plots of the politicians, ordering the results of all our battles, and subordinating all our little plans to his grand plan of purging
the nation of its sins, establishing righteousness as
the basis of national affairs, and bringing the nation
to a recognition of his reign. Many a doubter of

a wisdom and skill which altogether transcend the endowments of statesmen and generals. The war has cat knots that human wisdom could not untie. We have prayed that it might cease, but it has persistently held the national iniquities before the nation's eyes, until the nation has not only seen their enormity, but has seen that there could be no worthy and permanent peace until those iniquities should be put away. The nation is convinced, for instance, that one of the special designs of Providence, in this war, is the destruction of slavery and all the black brood of political evils of which it is the mother; and it is coming more and more fully into the belief that the war will not stop until slavery is forever destroyed, with all those political powers and parties which have sympathized with it. The nation is becoming convinced that we are to take a new start, and travel more nearly parallel with the golden rule than we have hitherto done.

We have only to look back to the commencement of the war to see that the political infidelity of the

We have only to look back to the commencement of the war to see that the political infidelity of the nation had become horrible. Men of the grossest personal vices were supported for office by those who professed to be Christian people. Politicians who called themselves Christians were often the meanest time-servers. Indeed, it was almost universally admitted that a man could not be a politician, a successful politician. mitted that a man could not be a politician, a successful politician, and at the same time a thoroughly honest man. Philanthropy was a by-word and a reproach in the capital of the nation. A man who prayed and labored for the freedom of the slave was accounted a despicable fanatic, by that society which assumed the first rank in Washington and in the commercial centres of the nation. Patriotism was at a discount, and personal and party interest were recognized as the controlling motives among all public men. The men who conscientiously believed, and openly declared, that there was "a higher law" than the Constitution of the United States, were hooted at in the capital of a Christian republic. than the Constitution of the United States, were hooted at in the capital of a Christian republic. Presses abounded which shamelessly apologized for or covertly defended the brutal beating of a senator in his chair. Commerce knelt at the foot of the slave power and begged for peace. The slave trade itself had been resumed, and the people were getting so accustomed to the aggressions of political sin that they were becoming callous, and were not surprised at anything.

we can see that in some way war must come out of such a state of things as this, and we are apprehending with greater distinctness the fact that defend ers of slavery are not the only ones who have been

ing his congregation were alarmed by the announcement that he was unable to preach. The attending physician pronounced it a serious case of diphtheria, and said he should have been called at least a week sooner—it had been too long neglected. The disease gained strength, and the patient's prostration increased, WOn Wednesday, however, the complaint seemed under medical control, but so prostrated was the patient that for two days it had been difficult to keep up his vital energies.

Yesterday he was visited by an attack of pneumonia, and experienced great difficulty of respiration. At 6 o'clock last evening the attack was very severe, and Dr. Eckel feared that it might prove fatal, but the patient possessed wonderful recuperative power, and seemed to revive, passing a very comfortable night. [It was always a peculiarity of Mr. King that he possessed a remarkable degree of vitality, and that the strict was discovered in those affairs. The quick and week so were some and will be recognized in those affairs. The quick and tractable have already learned this lesson. The dull are learning it, and now, when the impression is at its height, comes the temptation to forget and slight it. The presidential canvass is beginning. It is to be pursued in the old way? Are we to have only the old game for power and be the tool of designing partisans, and tarn its back on the duties which God has been teaching it with such terrible cost to itself of treasure and blood? Is all this pain to go for nothing? The blood of a hundred thousand noble men cries from the ground to deprecate so terrible a miscarriage of sacrifice. We confess to a feeling sadder than horror, and more sickening than disgust, when we survey the selfish schemes of control of the was always a peculiarity of Mr. King that he possessed a remarkable degree of vitality, and that the patient possessed a remarkable degree of vitality, and that the patient possessed a remarkable degree of vitality, and that the patient possessed a remarkable degree of vitality, and that than disgust, when we have a politicians and plunderers who, forgetful of the war, or only careful how they can make it contribute to their personal advantage, drive their corrupt bargains as of yore, and turn the very temple of our liberties

as of yore, and turn the very temple of our liberties into a den of thieves.

Now is the time for a Christian nation, that has received the most emphatic lesson that God ever gave any nation, to begin to live and act as it ought to. Now is the time to assert the principle that "availability" is not the highest qualification of a presidential candidate. Now is the time to ask the question, not, whether a man is brilliant, courtly, great or "available," but whether he fears God and loves the nation better than himself. This nation would deserve destruction in its most terrible form if. loves the nation better than himself. This nation would deserve destruction in its most terrible form if, after so plain a lesson as it has received, it should deliberately lose itself in political strife, or lend itself to the schemes of those who have only selfish ends to secure. We believe that the national confidence is bestowed in the proper quarter, and that there is but little spmpathy with the factious movements that are in progress among the politicians; but there is danger that the tricks that have been so successful in the past will prevail in the future. We should have no fears for the country if every voter should go to the polls as a Christian man, only anxious to uphold those who entertain a practical belief in Christianity, and desirous to break the power of those who make merchandize of the national offices and honors. We must come to this as a nation. We must cut loose from every party tie that holds us from a direct personal allegiance to the King of kings, and make our voting a matter of conscience. If we do not do this our costly lesson will have been in vain, and we shall prove ourselves unworthy custodians of our own lib-

DEBTS AND EXTRAVAGANCE.

The rebels watch the rise in the price of gold at the North with as much apparent interest as the progress of our armies. Every successive depreciation of the United States paper they look upon as increasing the chances of southern independence. And they are right. Not long ago a rebel wrote home to Richmond from New York, describing the astonishing public and private prodigality prevailing there, and exulting in it as an indication that the North must soon exhaust its means and become bankrupt, in which case he felt sure we should "let the South alone," as he did not believe we care enough about preserving the Union to suffer for it any length of time. It is lawful to be instructed by the enemy, and although the rebels have shown little skill in the management of their own finances, it is quite possible they may comprehend the drift of things among us better than we do.

It is evident that the inflation of the currency has made us reckless in our expenditures, and that great

made us reckless in our expenditures, and that great perils are involved in this recklesaness. How lavishly the general government pours our its money. Appropriations of hundreds of thousands of dollars are of so little account in these days that Congress does not trouble itself to ask questions about them, but pushes them through at sight, and indeed the millions are not thought worthy of much deliberation. What's the difference? With a debt already touching thousands of millions, of what account are a few millions more or less? Is not the money "raised" very easily by a vote of Congress, and paper and ink are not so scarce but we may manufacture all the money we want; pass them along, and keep the greenback printers busy. And the national debt is but one large item of the burden we are rolling up, to be paid, or repudiated by posterity. The States add millions to their debts with the greatest freedom, and counties, cities and towns follow the easy example. These mountains of debt, Pelion upon Ossa, rest upon a single base—the backs of the people. The interest must come out of their hard earnings, and the principal must be paid from the same source. There is but one alternative—general repudiation, and that involves disgrace and ruin to rich and poor alike, and national disintegration and imbecility, from which a century would not recover us.

Not only does this recklesaness of expenditure prevail in all our governments; the people have caught the infection, and those who have money make haste to spend. Never was so much squandered in luxury before, and the old-fashioned virtue of economy is practised only upon compulsion. There is no need to go into details in illustration of this fact. Every man with his eyes open sees it.

We cannot go on in this way. The loyal people are willing to do and suffer all that men can to save the Union, but they know there is a terrible possibility that national bankruptcy may fall upon us, and all our labor and sacrifice be lost. Do our rulers see this? Do they understand with made us reckless in our expenditures, and that great perils are involved in this recklessness. How lav-

zens. Men who are growing rich out of the war, or by other means, have no right to send that wealth abroad to purchase luxuries. They should invest it in productive enterprises, from which labor may make new wealth, and so aid in lightening the general burden. Useless expenditure and miserly hoarding are alike hostile to the general welfare at such a time as this. Every dollar should be made to reproduce itself in material values of some sort, and in the quickest possible time. In no other way we meet the vast and daily increasing draft upon the resources of the country.

country.

Congress lavishes one day of its brief week upon buncombe speeches; if it would devote as much time to the honest consideration of ways and means for averting general financial ruin, the country would have more hope. This matter will soon press upon us in a shape to forbid further evasion. It will naturally become prominent in our national politics, and if there were a party, new or old, that could guarantee to the country an honest and economical adminisif there were a party, new or old, that could guarantee to the country an honest and economical administration, that party would prevail beyond a peradventure. The people would trust to its soundness on all other points, only assure them on this. But they want a dead certainty; they have too often been cheated by the demagogue cry of economy; they want to be sure of an honest and prudent administration of affairs, and by next November other questions will be in such position that they will care for little tions will be in such position that they will care for little besides. Let the outs and the ins weigh this, and see which can bid highest.—Ibid.

TRANSLATION FROM MARTIAL

TRANSLATION FROM MARTIAL.

Thieves may break in and bear away your gold,
The cruel flame may lay your mansion low,
Your dues the faithless debtor may withhold,
Your fields may not return the grain you sow;
A spendthrift steward at your cost may live;
Your ships may founder with their precious store,
But wealth bestowed is safe—for what you give,
And that alone is yours forevermore.

William Cullen Bryant.

Faith works by love. Through faith from God his Saviour a believer's own heart is filled; then, and thereby, through love, he exerts a beneficent influence on the world. Standing in the midst, between God and his neighbor, a Christain—not himself a motive power, but only a receptive vessel—gets on the upper side, and so gives on the lower side. By faith he receives, and by love he labors; thus, his life on earth alternates, like the heart that is beating in his breast, until, with the heart's last throb, the life leaps over into a larger place—a life free, full, eternal.

Love's labor consists of two parts—doing and bearing. These two are different but inseparable, like the confluent sources of a river, or the two diverging stems of a bifurcate tree. Still more exactly, perhaps, both in their distinction and their union they may be compared to the right and left hands of a living man. In the body, sometimes the right hand and sometimes the left bears the whief strain, while the corresponding member is for the moment left comparsometimes the left bears the chief strain, while the corresponding member is for the moment left comparatively at case; at other times the weight is distributed equally between them. In like manner, the Christian life is sometimes mainly a laborous activity, sometimes mainly a patient enduring, and sometimes both at the same time and in equal measure. I could not venture to determine whether is the greater Christain, the man who bears injuries patiently in a forgiving spirit, or the man who labours in some department of duty, bearing down by sheer force all the obstacles that stand in his way. The doers as a general rule, are better known in the church and the world than the bearers. The results of active love eral rule, are better known in the church and the world than the bearers. The results of active love bulk more largely in history than those of passive love; but perhaps in the inherent merits of the case, and in the judgment of the Omniscient, faith has borne as much and as precious fruit in enduring evil as in doing good. Those ancient warriors who were left handed, and could sling stones at an hair's-breadth and not miss, contributed as much to the prowess of the army in the day of battle as their fellow-soldiers who grasped broadswords in strong right hands.

The meek, Christlike bearer of evil is as n

as the active, Christlike doer of good. Assuredly those early disciples of the Lord found the duty as difficult as any positive work in which they had ever been engaged. In trying to fulfill it they speedily reached the bottom of their own resources; finding reached the bottom of their own resources; finding that they possessed not the sufficient supply for meeting and satisfying this new demand, they said to the Lord, "Increase our faith." If the city were suddenly doubled in size, and consequently a double quantity of water drawn from the ever-increasing multitude of openings in its water-channels, the inhabitants, feeling some faintness and fearing more, would raise a united cry for a larger supply from the fountain-head. It is thus that the disciples of Christ are kept from failing. Their confidence rests not on the sufficiency of their own attainments, but on the fulness and freeness of their Saviour's love. Although it seems paradoxical in form, it is, nevertheless, strictly true in fact, that their security in great emergencies lies not in their fulness, but in their emptiness, according to Paul's sharply defined, experimental antithesis, "When I am weak, then am I strong."—
Rev. W. Arnot.

THE BENEFIT OF CORRECT HABITS.

THE BENEFIT OF CORRECT HABITS.

At the usual age, the late Mr. Amos Lawrence, of Boston, was placed in a store in Groton as a clerk. It was the usage in those days to "treat" customers after they had traded, the clerks preparing the various mixtures, and often drinking with them. To this usage Mr. Lawrence conformed for a short time, but soon observed that the owner of the store generally showed before night that he had gone too far, and that the older clerks were fast following in his footsteps. His mind was soon made up. Understanding perfectly the ridicule he should meet with, and which for a time he did meet with in its fullest measure, he yet took at once the ground of total abstinence.

Such a stand, taken at such an age, in such circumstances of temptation, before temperance societies had been heard of, or the investigations had been commended on which they were based, was a striking instance of that practical judgment and decision which characterized him through life. About the same time, he came to a similar decision in regard to tobacco, and never used it in any form. In the wisdom of his course, on both these points, he was confirmed by all his subsequent observation. The man in whose store he was, died a bankrupt and drunkard; and every one of those clerks, together with other young men in the village similarly situated, had long since found drunkards' graves. In a letter which accompanied fifty copies of "Stories on Tobacco, by Uncle Toby," after stating that he had never used it, he says, "To this abstinence from its use, and from rum, I owe, under God, my present position in society. Further, I have always given the preference, among such persons as I have employed for more than forty years past, to such as avoid rum and tobacco, and my experience has been to confirm me that it is true wisdom to have done so. The evil is growing in a fearfully rapid ratio among us, and requires the steady course of respected and honored men to prevent its spread, by influencing the school children of our land aga

Especially are there three great central ideas raying forth into the darkness of the future their broard beams of light, and illuminating the paths that are to be trodden by this people in their "marching on" three impending necessities, as it were, distinct yet related, which may set forth as, first, a realization and establishment in truth, and not merely in name, of absolute freedom policies throughout the whole land; second, the building up, from its sare foundations, of a nationality that shall represent the aspirations of the whole people for a democratic unity; and, third, the conforming of our government, in its administration as in its recognitions, to those divine truths that go to constitute and inspire a devont Christian state holding itself "ever in the great Taskmaster's eye."

—B. Gratz Brown.

HOSPITALITY IN THE HOUSE OF GOD.

MISSIONARY DEPARTMENT. FROM OUR MISSION ROOMS AT NEW YORK MONTHLY CONCERTS FOR 1864 —The missis road are very attentive to this world-wide obser-te have before us a copy of the scheme to be of

he foreign missionaries in Fuhchau, China:
Place.
Place.
Rev. J. Doolittle's, Rev. L. B. Peet.
Place.
J. R. Wolfe's, J. R. Wolfe,
S. F. Woodin's, S. F. Woodin.
J. Doolittle's, C. C. Baldwin.
Rev. J. Doolittle's, J. Doolittle,
American M. E. Church, S. L. Baldwin.
Rev. C. Hartwell,
Rev. C. Hartwell's, C. Hartwell. Rev. C. Hartwell's, American M. E Church, Rev. C. R. Martin's,

The Fleet Street (Brooklyn) Sunday School and Youth's Missionary Society, has contributed \$650 for Missionary Society, has contributed \$650 which added to the church contribution ma SOUH AMERICA.-Rev. W. Goodfellow writes from

Sour America.—Rev. W. Goodfellow writes from Buenos Ayres, S. A., Jan. 12:

"The love feast last night closed our year. Under the divine blessing we have reached this stage of life, enjoying prosperity in all the interests of our Zion. In numbers we lost two by death and two by removal to Europe, but we have received four by letter and three on probation, making our aggregate now one hundred. The week of prayer has brought several others to the door of the church, who have not been received. In our means of grace we notice increased numbers and increased spirituality. In all respects I may safely report progress. Financially we are gradually gaining ground. It is known, I hope, to all that the people here pay all their pastor's claims, and all the incidental expenses of the church, and also bear generously the expenses incurred in the support of our poor and sick. All these demand annually about two thousand two hundred dollars in silver, making an average contribution from our membership of about twenty-two dollars silver each. Of course here, as everywhere, we have friends from without who help us liberaltwenty-two dollars silver each. Of course here, as every-where, we have friends from without who help us liberally; but we do not for any purpose connected with the regular claims for the church make any subscriptions among the people. In a few days I go on a visit to the country, about one hundred miles, after which I hope to report favorable indications of advancement in our work. Our school, which originated in January, 1863, closed its first year on December 17th with one hundred and three pupils in attendance. The examination was conducted publicly on a platform in the church and was highly satisfactory. The school during the first year of its probaschool during the first year of its proba-fect success. Shall it continue? It can factory. The school during the first year of its proba-tion was a perfect success. Shall it continue? It can pay its way now, but it cannot pay rent. The time may come when it can do so, but it is not yet. The week of prayer just closed was a week of great blessing to the church. It began with the administration of the Lord's Supper, and closed with our quarterly love feast. It be-gan, progressed, and ended well. We had a public prayer meeting in the church twice each day.

FROM A DELEGATE TO THE CHRISTIAN

Mr. EDITOR:—I wish to state in as few words as possible a little of my experience and observations during my six weeks' labors as a delegate of the Christian Commission to the Army of the Potomac.

1st. The climate and mode of living is very trying to delegates from our New England States who have not inured themselves much to out-door exercise, or who have a pre-disposition to billious attacks. I found, after a few days' exposure in sleeping under the canvass of a chapel entith that my old enemy the chills and fever came on. I have not had an attack of the kind before for fifteen years. This is what Bro. Russell refers to in his letter noticed in the Herald of the 23d ult. I had been laboring with Bro. Whitney in the 3d Corps Station for a week before I was disabled, and then, unwilling to give it up so, went to Bro Russell's station, as he says, "two days;" but finding I could not recruit there very fast, retreated to Washington, and was sent to Camp Convalescent, where in a week my health was rostored, and I have been more efficient to labor harder than ever. I was called from this place to append the balance of my time at Camp Stoneman, a larger field of usefulness than any that I had previously visited, and have closed up my labors there in better health than when I left home.

From Bro. Russell's letter it would seem to your readers

left home. Bro. Russell's letter it would seem to your reade that I had stayed but two days in the work, when I offly changed places. I have known several delegates, if not taken the same way, laid aside after being a few days in the service by some other disease, such as pneumonia and rbeumatism. The acclimating process is more severe on some than others; but our northern and eastern delegates are liable to be affected mostly by pneumonia and colds Plenty of flannels and warm clothing should be taken, and any excition, that brings on a profiles possibilities. Plenty of flannels and warm clothing should be taken, and any exertion that brings on a profuse perspiration, especially at night, should as far as possible be avoided.

2d. I have noticed that soldiers do not sleep under preaching. They do not go to meeting as though the house of worship was a bed-chamber, where the greatest refreshing that they could get under the droppings of the sanctuary was a nap. They go to receive good, and are not disappointed.

t disappointed. 3d. I have also noticed that delegates from various de 3d. I have also noticed that delegates from various de nominations do not preach sleepy sermons. The most of those who preach manuscript sermons at home, abandon them when preaching to the soldiers. One of my colthem when preaching to the soldiers. One of my col-leagues, a Congregationalist brother, opened at first with a manuscript sermon at long range, but did not feel sat-isfied with that kind of warfare. He afterwards took the short two-edged sword of truth and used it extempo-raneously and effectually. The impression seems to be made on the minds of delegates at the first meeting they attend to labor for present salvation, and all, without previous concert, entire volume to the control of t religion by rising to their feet and by coming forward for prayers, when they kneel and several successive prayers are offered. Then occasionally a verse of an a communication of the communication o yers are officed. Then occasionally a verse of an appointed hymn is sung—then an opportunity is offere them to speak. It must be one of the beautiful thing upon which angels delight to look, to see brethren various branches of the church dwell together in such

unity, working for the salvation of men.
4th. Again, the work of grace in the army seems to leep, extensive and thorough. At one of our meetings oldier arose for prayers, and said he had been a sailo soldier arose for prayers, and said he had been a sailor, and weathered many a storm and been in many dangers, but had never made a vow to serve God before that evening, and that there was no half-way work with him—that his motto to-night was "Right about face." The next night, I think, his captain came, and with much emotion said he felt the necessity of being a Christian, and desired prayers. Another of his company arose and said he had followed his centain in the war, and he would now follow. prayers. Another of his company arose and said no made followed his captain in the war, and he would now follow

him to heaven.

5th. Another thing I noticed was the important fac-5th. Another thing I noticed was the important fact that those soldiers who were brought under religions influences at home, acknowledge their potency. Some would refer to the Sunday School, where the seeds of truth had been sown in their hearts; others would refer to a praying wife or to pious parents, whose prayers and parting words were revived by attending these meetings. One arose and said, "I have a praying wife at home, and as I was leaving, she said, 'Now, Joseph, be a good man and a Christian; remember I shall pray for you.' I now ask your prayers that I may be a soldier for Jesus." More might be said, but short I see is your motto. I feel like insisting on home religion more than ever.

New England Village, March 24.

New England Village, March 24.

PREEDMEN'S AND UNION REFUGEES' D.

St. Louis, Mo., March 17, 1864. The war for the Union has shaken the prison of slaves to its foundations, and is to demolish it utterly. Many mi lions of slaves are liberated. The nation has accepte the able-bodied men among them as soldiers, and they surpassing all expectations by their good conduct. I families of these accepted defenders of the Republic families of these accepted defenders of the Republic are homeless; are unused to the responsibilities of freedom are destitute of all things. They must be fed; they must be protected, instructed, and as rapidly as possible guided to positions of self support, and taught the methods, the moralities, and the happiness of virtuous homes. For the time being, large sums of money and much benevolent labor are needful for these ends.

The Western Sanitary Commission, in the prosecution of its noble work for the army and navy, has been brought in direct contact with the multitude of freed people who have taken refuge within our army lines, and has providentially found itself able to act most efficiently and comprehensively in co-operation with the Government and with the voluntary associations, for the benefit of these poor people.

dared hardships almost incredible, in escaping from thomes out of which they have been driven because the hated treason and were hated by traitors. Great numbers of this unfortunate class of loyal citizens have become, fed, sheltered, and forwarded to their friends clothed, fed, sheltered, and forwarded to their friends in the loyal States, or returned to their homes as our military lines have been extended. In this work the Commission have acted partly as agents of the Government, and partly with funds entrusted to them for such uses. The demand for aid to the Union Refugees will be necessarily of short duration; and if the freed people are but treated with justice, generosity will not long be needed. But for the current year, during the transition period, there is more than enough to do, and all the funds that the largest philanthropy can spare will find profitable employment. In elevating four millions of slaves to the condition of freemen, all the zeal and liberality of a Christian community will find room to work. These statements are made to show that this sp. cial department or relief has a legitimate place in the Mississippi Valley Sanitary Fair.

Sanitary Fair.

By a unanimous vote of its Executive Committee, special Department has been assigned to the interests Freedusea and Union Refugees, and a Committee has be appointed to take charge of this Department, in the ceptian and disposal of goods, and for all other purpor connected with it, in the conduct of the Fair. Contrit tions of snoney, of articles for sale in the Fair, a of such as can be directly used, are most carnes salicited.

All packages must be specially directed to "The Free men's and Union Refugees' Department of the Mississip Valley Sanitary Fair, and donors will be careful to designate clearly, whether their contributions are "For Free MEX," or "For Refugers," or for both at the discr

cated.

The following gentlemen are members of the Committee: Rev. H. A. Nelson, D. D., Rev. Henry Cox, Rev. Wm. G. Elliott, D. D., Rev. W. H. Corkhill, Rev. T. M. Post, D. D., Rev. G. Anderson.

NOTE.—All goods and packages, of whatever kind, should be distinctly marked with the name of the donor and place from which sent, and directed JAMES E. YEATMAN, St. Louis, Mo., (For M. V. S. Fair, F. & U. R. Dan's). And bill of lading or above reserve the standard contractions and contractions of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction.

at the same time be sent by mail to Major Alfred in Macky, Corresponding Secretary, etc., St. Louis, Mo. Committee Rooms, No. 10 Lindell Hotel.

Donations of money are specially solicited, and should be sent by mail or express to Samuel Coff, Jr., Treasurer, etc., St. Louis, with specific directions for F. & U. R. Department.

N. B.—This is believed to be the only Fair which has such a description.

ARMY NOVELTY-INFANT BAPTISM.

CAMP FOURTH MAINE VOLUNTEERS, Army of Potomac, March 18, 1864. Army of Potomac, March 18, 1864.
Mr. EDITOR:—A baptism in the Army and that of an infant, and that infant the child of a Major General, is a threefold rarity; and, moreover, a most interesting and delightful event. "Undoubtedly, you reply, "the proposition is too self-evident to demand demonstration."

But hold, my dear sir, nevertheless, and allow me to sketch so beautiful a scene before your readers, and testify to this axiomical fact, from having participated in just such an occurrence last Sabbath at Headquarters 1st Division 3d Corps.

vision 3d Corps.

Standing in front of my tent, about middle of the afvision 3d Corps.

Standing in front of my tent, about middle of the afternoon, and seeing a coach approaching, apparently well filled with persons of both sexes, and drawn by four fine horses, I was wondering who they could be, and what their errand, until they came near and halted, startling me with the information that I was "the man they wished to see." The carriage contained Mrs. Major General Birney, another lady, and several staff officers. The message of the General's wife was that she wished me to headquasters at four c'eleck (nd christen their

message of the General's wife was that she wished me to come to headquarters, at four o'clock, and christen their little child.

Accordingly, at the appointed hour, accompanied by Col. Walker and Dr. Cobb, I repaired to the large white mansion occupied as headquarters, and was ushered into the General's family room, where I soon had the pleasure of christening the little hero, "Philip Kearney Birney," four months old. Besides the General, his family and mother, there were present the wife of his Assistant Adjutant General, his entire staff, and several officers from various regiments.

various regiments.

The desire of Mrs. Birney to have her son christene The desire of Mrs. Birney to have her son christened in the army and the military name given him, gave to the religious ceremony a decided military character; a military auditorium, a military audience, military actors and a military name, perpetuated in honor of a deceased military hero, who, being dead, yet thereby speaketh. Major General D. B. Birney is the commander of this Division (1st Div. 3d Corps.) in which position he is successor of the lamented Kearney. He is a native of Philadelphia, and a son of a former radical candidate for the Presidency.

B. A. Chase, Chaplain 4th Maine Vols.

PROVIDENCE CONFERENCE REPORT ON TEMPERANCE.

Your Committee beg leave to Report :— That this is no time for us as Christian ministers an That this is no time for us as Christian ministers and Temperance men to abate in the least our efforts in the great contest with the rum power, which is fearfully upon the increase, as may be seen in the newly organized forces, deep laid plans, systematic efforts, the fruits of which are fearfully apparent in the rapid increase of this terrible evil, in the pauperism, social degradation, in the tears of wives and the cries of children, in its thousands of victims annually reeling, falling and filling the drunk-ard's grave.

With the great highway of life thus crowded with the victims of intemperance, among whom are thousands of the beloved youth of our land, who are being carried onward in this over whelming tide to destruction, there-

onward in this over wheming tide to destruction, therefere,

1. Resolved, That we will preach at least one sermon upon the subject of Temperance to each of our congregations during the year, and that we will use all proper means to create a strong temperance sentiment, and determined vigorous action among the people.

2. Resolved, That we cordially invite the hearty co-operration of our Presiding Elders in this great work, that we as pastors may the better enforce our excellent Discipline on this important subject.

on this important subject.

3. Resolved, That we believe the use of tobacco to be

3. Resolved, That we believe the use of tobacco to be a species of intemperance expensive and hurtful, fithy and disgnatine, and derogatory to the influence and success of any Christian minister addicted to its use, and therefore affectionately admonish all those who have contracted this habit to refrain.

4. Resolved, That we will give our sanction to and hearty co-operation with any well organized and existing associations whose object it is to carry forward this great reform.

reform.

5. Resolved, That even the use of domestic wine o cider is pernicious in example and effect, whether indulged in by the clergy or laity as a violation of their sacred vows to the church and God.

G. W. Bridge, Chairman.

F. H. Brown, Secretary.

CASCO BAY MISSION

CASCO BAY MISSION.

MR EDITOR:—This Mission is a large field; a number of islands to be visited and cared for by the pastor; and some few years since the Mission with far more ability to help itself, had some \$80 from the Missionary Society; and why it was withheld no one knows. This year two of the principal leaders have died, and as a general thing the Society is poor. They can furnish \$200, though the cones hard on some few; and could they have the help of \$100 for a short time, they think that they could do well. Now there is no other preacher of any kind on the whole charge, and by dint of hard labor we have raised about \$150 to remodel and repair the old parsonage, which we trust will be a great acquisition to the Society. The membership is near one hundred. For piety it is good, and the official board is second to but a few. Noble spirits are they, ready and willing to do all For piery it is good, and the official board is second to but a few. Noble spirits are they, ready and willing to do all they can. The youth are kind and good attendants upon the word, and now it remains for the Committee to say whether Casco Bay Mission shall be remembered or left out in the cold. I am sure that if its wants had been placed before the above Committee at the last session, they would have made a handsome appropriation, which by the by would have been received with grateful feel-God of my salvation.

Zion's Berald.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1864.

NEW ENGLAND CONFERENCE.

Saturday morning's devotions were led by Father Merrill. Dr. Thayer reported on Domestic Missions The report elicited considerable discussion, and was re-committed after speeches had been made by Bros. Thayer, Raymond, Loud, C. N. Smith, Best, Twombly, Dr. Harris, the Bishop, Hascall, Hayden, Clark, Porter and others.

The annual report of the Preachers' Aid Society was presented. Committees of examination in the course of study next year were appointed. Leave was given, on the part of the Conference, to sell the Ragged Hill" meeting-house, near Ware Village, and appropriate the avails to the church in Ware John N. Mars, Miles R. Barney, L. A. Bosworth, John R Pendell and Augustine Caldwell, were admitted on trial. Elections to Deacons' and Elders' orders were made.

In the afternoon, a meeting was held in the interest f the Church Aid Society-W. C. Brown, Esq., in the chair. Dr. Cook read an abstract of the annual report, and addresses were made by Bros. Parkhurst. Porter and Chase.

In the evening, Rev. Bro. Paddock, of Lawrence Kansas, gave a thrilling address upon the trials and triumphs of Methodism on the Western frontier, including numerous affecting incidents of the late Lawence massacre, after which a collection of nearly a hundred dollars was taken towards building a new church edifice in Lawrence, begun before the raid of Quantrell.

Sunday morning, Rev. Bro. Robinson, of the Maine Conference, presided over the love feast, in which Fathers John F. Adams, of the New Hampshire Conference, Crandall, Kilburn, Newell and Jennison

among others, gave testimony.

Bishop Ames preached in Walnut Street Church, at 10 o'clock, from Matt. vii. 2: "And with what measure ye meet it shall be measured to you again." The Saviour was largely practical in his teaching. It is for his ministers to cultivate the judgment rather than the imagination. The wrong principles and practices we inculcate may return to plague us in the future. Bible history is to be considered as supplying specimens of all history. The political historian is ashamed of God's facts and ignores them, but the Christian minister recognizes God in all ages. Note the baronial castle and the hovel of the serf through a bundred years of Europe's history. One has said God's mills grind slow, but exceedingly fine. Illustrated the doctrine of the text further by Charles II . of England, and Louis Phillippe, of France. "Your Englishman learns slow," but he found that his king didn't tell the truth, and in time measured to him as the king had meted to his subjects. "Your French- The Secretary was instructed to sign the men man learns quick," and he turned the cannon of Louis upon the throne, soon after they were in position for its defense. Would forbear to come nearer body who are residents in the State. Officers of doctrine in its application here. What is true of nations is true of individuals. God admonishes us to be true, just, honest, upriots. true, just, honest, upright. Inference in this connec tion-Traitors may be rightfully brought to dance the rope. What is true as between man and man is true as between God and man. The parable of tal- At five minutes after five the Bishop rose to read ents. In concluding, the other side was brought into out the appointments. He said the Meti

urn. "Make way," is spoken at last; "come, ye blessed; well done."

Bros. F. G. Morris, E. S. Snow, J. R. Pendell and G. F. Wilson were ordained Deacons after the

The Sunday School at Walnut Street was ad dressed by Bros. Hayden and Wilson, at 2 o'clock. Dr. Raymond preached at Mt. Bellingham Church at 8 o'clock, from John xiv. 22, 23. Theme-The abiding presence of God with the loving, obedient

Bros. F. T. George, W. W. Colburn, E. W. Virgin, J. O. Peck and W. G. Leonard were ordained Elders. In the imposition of hands, P. Crandall, A D. Merrill, E. T. Taylor, A. D. Sargeant and N. D. George participated. In the evening, the Missionary anniversary was pro-

ided over by Rev. L. Crowell. Dr. Cummings offered prayer. Dr. Cook, treasurer of the Conference Missionary Society, made a report. Dr. Harris gave an account of the history and present status of our nissions. The domestic and foreign were never more prosperous. A new department, designated Missions to the South, and brought into existence the past year, was shown to have strong claims upon the church at the present time. The Board of the Parent Society must use up all its means from year to year, and must avoid a debt. Hence we need stability with increase of subscriptions. Interesting incidents

Dr. Cobleigh took the platform at 9 o'clock. The obligation to engage in missionary labor rests upon the command. That man who has not the spirit of love and of labor and of sacrifice, is wanting in piety. The tenth of one's income given to the Lord, e will make the remaining nine-tenths to go further for the man's welfare than would the whole go if used by that man.

n the collection of moneys were narrated.

Rev. J. W. F. Barnes spoke on Temperance in the City Hall, by appointment, at the same hour as the dissionary meeting.

Monday morning, Rev. W. R. Stone led in the de rotional exercises. The report on the Observance of the Sabbath gave rise to a discussion, in which Brownight, Hatch, Hascall, A. D. Merrill, Taylor, Stone Jennison and Ames participated. The report on Temperance, presented and read by G. Haven, grap-ples the sin of Boston relative to the State liquor law, and is ordered to be printed in these colum Pending the adoption of the report, besides the adresses of Bros. Porter, Thayer, Kniel (lay delegate) and Bailey, Rev. Edwin Thompson, agent of the State Alliance, gave us a speech replete with anec-

dote and apposite remarks.

Rev. T. J. Abbott reported on the matter of Rev.

Bro. Paddock's visit from Kansas, and Bro. P. addressed the Conference. Charles Demond, Esq., of Boston, represented the Christian Commission in an address of some twenty minutes.

The vote by which a Committee to fix the sea of the next Conference was raised, is reconsidered, and an invitation to meet at Harvard Street, Cam bridge, was accepted.

(and was subsequently ordained apart from the Conference by Bishop Ames).

The Preachers' Aid Society held its anniversa ceting in the afternoon-Noah K. Skinner, Esq., in the Chair. Interesting addresses were made by Wm.

Wesley C. Sawyer was elected to Deacons' order

C. Brown, Esq., Dr. Porter, J. Hayden, Esq., and Revs. E. T. Taylor and J. W. F. Barnes. In the evening, the Conference Anti-Slavery So ciety's anniversary occurred. Rev. Bro. McCurdy presided. A principal attraction was the present of three liberated white children, sent north by Gen. Banks to aid in procuring means for the Educational Commission for Freedmen. These spoke and sung. D. S. King made the requisite explanations and directed the children, reverting, also, to early antislavery reminiscences. Their lady protector made a

short address, narrating in part her experience as a teacher at the South under the Commission. Rev. Dr. Barrows gave account of his work and observaions as Superintendent of the work of teaching in the Department of the South. He also gave some information concerning the labors and success of Rev. T. W. Lewis, Missionary in the same Department. Conference) made brief speeches. Nearly one hunred dollars was contributed on the occasion.

Tuesday, A. M.—Rev. S. Kelley led devotions. R. orts on the Bible Cause, on Slavery and the State of the Country, on Tracts, and on Ministerial Suport, were presented, the second and last of which vere ordered to be printed in the Herald. The Committee on Domestic Missions submitted their reort, advising the union of this interest with that of Church Aid, and also that the ensuing year sufficient aid for the home work be sought from the Genera Missionary Society.

The Committee to appropriate missionary money eported. Bishop Ames submitted whether it would ot be bester to discontinue small appropriations. He nquired-Can a minister afford to spend, his time in preaching to fifty hearers, even if paid a thousand dollars? Discussed by Bros. Crowell, Raymond, Sargeant, Hascall, Haven, Hayden, A. F. Bailey, Ame

A resolution instructing the Presiding Elders t eek the union of small stations in circuits was

Thanks were voted the railroads. J. M. Bailey reported on Church Aid, and the reslutions appended elicited remarks from Bros.

A resolution was presented by G. Haven, which assed, saying, in effect,-If the ensuing General Conference should adopt Lay Delegation, the dele gates elect from this body be instructed to see that epresentation for the entire church upon a basis of quality is effected

Father Kibbe, the oldest member of Conference by request, spoke a few words, excusing himself from naking any extended remarks on account of hi

Tuesday, P. M., 2 o'clock .- Father Merrill offered the last prayer in the Conference. The report on Church Aid still pending, Bros. Magee, Twombly and Dwight spoke thereto. It was finally adopted. with amendment, leaving the determination as to what societies shall be aided, and the field in which the aid shall be solicited, to the Board of the Church

Dr. Porter presented a resolution, which passed explanatory of the resolution on lay delegation adopted in the morning. H. M. Loud reported aggregates of monies received at Conference, and A. McKeown reported for the Committee on Education A. D. Merrill, C. N. Smith, J. Twombly, D. E. Chapin and H. W. Warren, were made a committee to nominate a Standing Committee for the next Con ference on its first day. J. W. Dadmun, H. M. Loud J. M. Clarke, P. Wood, and D. Dorchester, wer constituted the Statistical Committee for that Con

Dr. Barrows submitted, with instructions, a resolu tion looking to the organization of a Mutual Assis tance or Life Assurance Society, which was voted and Drs. Cook and Barrows, Haven, Osmood, C. N. Smith, and S. Cushing, were appointed to act in the

A memoir of the late Rev. George Washington Green was presented, and Bro. Fisk, the only remaining classmate of the deceased in the Conference made brief remarks.

A resolve was passed to the effect that preache in charge be asked, on the passage of character, it they have filed their statistics with the Conference Committee on Statistics. Thanks were voted to the friends in Chelsea and the officers of Conference

wated-J. Cadwell, S. A. Cushing, and N. J. Merrill.

bold relief. Give all for Christ, and he will give all adopted a system which involves sacrifice and labor.

Occasionally an eccentric minister thinks it should be warped for his accommodation. But law is important and should be observed. While we require equality in labor and compensation, we do not ignore the differences men make in themselves. God does not. No man receives an appointment by way of punishment. Young men, so work that your aptments will take care of themselves.

WESLEYAN JOURNAL,

Appointments of the Preschers. BOSTON DISTRICT.

BOSTON DISTRICT.

JEFFERSON HASCALL, Presiding Elder, Shrewsbury, Ms. Boston—Hanover Street, John A. M. Chapman; Bromfield Street, Charles N. Smith; Church Street, Samuel Tupper; North Russell St., Gilbert Haven; Tremont St., William S. Studley; Meridian St., Edward Cooke; Bennington Street, Albinus O. Hamilton; Centenary Church, Edward A. Manning; Dorchester St., Edward W. Virgin; Mariners' Church, Edward T. Taylor; Revere St., to be supplied.

W. Virgin; Mariners' Church, Edward T. Taylor; Revere St., to be supplied.

Bellingham, George W. Mansfield.

Winthrop—Porter M. Vinton.

Rozbury—John W. Dadmun.

Jamaica Plain—Charles H. Sewall.

Dorchester—Charles S. Rogers.

Neponset—William M. Hubbard.

Quincy Point—William J. Hambleton.

Dedham—William P. Blackmer.

Walpole and Foxboro'—George Whitaker. Dedham—William P. Blackmer. Walpole and Foxboro'—George Whitaker. Newton Upper Falls—John W. Mowry. Newtonville—Henry Baker. Newtonville—Henry Baker. Natick—First Church, Augustus F. Bailey; Secon unrch, Watson M. Ayres. Saxonville—Zachariah A. Mudge.

hurch, Watson M. Ayres.

Saxonville—Zachariah A. Mudge.

Holliston—Justin S. Barrows.

Hopkinton—Linus Fish.

Milford—John Scott.

West Medway—Thomas C. Potter.

Mendon—Burtis Judd.

Westboro — Increase B. Bigclow.

Marlboro — Ichabod Marcy.

Rock Bottom and Feltonville—Albert Gould.

Sudbury—George Sutherland.

James Porter, Assistant Book Agent at New York;

nember of Hanover St. Quarterly Conference.

James Porter, Assistant Book Agent at New York; member of Hanover St. Quarterly Conference.

Joseph Cummings, President of Wesleyan University; member of Bromfield St. Quarterly Conference.

John W. Merrill, Professor in Biblical Institute at Concord, N. H.; member of North Russell St., Quarterly Conference.

Fales H. Newhall, Professor in Wesleyan University; member of Hanover St. Quarterly Conference. LYNN DISTRICT.

LINN DISTRICT.

AARON D. SARGEANT, Presiding Elder, Malden, Ms.
Lynn—Common St., John H. Twombly; St. Paul's
and Nahant, A. McKeown, S. Cushing; South St., Samuel Kelley; Maple St., John S. Day; Boston St., Austin
F. Herrick. F. Herrick.
Swampscot.—Mosely Dwight.
Charlestown—Union Church, W. F. Mallalieu; Trinity
Church, Daniel Dorchester.
Somerville—J. H. Owens.
Cambridge—East, William H. Hatch; Harvard Street,

Orenzo R. Thayer.

Lowell—St. Paul's, Samuel F. Upham; Worthen St., Oramel Peck; Central Church, John H. Mansfield. Weston-William A. Braman. Waltham-David K. Merrill. Waterown—To be supplied.
Woburn—To be supplied.
Woburn—To be supplied.
Stoneham—Bradford K. Peirce.
North Reading—Amos Binney
Malden—John W. F. Barnes.

Melrose—George Prentice. Medford—Henry M. Loud. East Saugus—Daniel Richa Cliftondale and Maplewood pplied.
Salem-Loranus Crowell.

South Danvers and Ho South Paneers and Pamuton—John C. Cromack, A. Caldwell.

Ipswich—Isaac J P. Collyer.

Newburyport—Liberty St., Laroy S. Brewster; Purchase St., Jarvis A. Ames.

Byfield—Oliver S. Butler.

Gloacester—Elm St., William C. High; Riverdale,

Signature Signat Ballardvale—William F. Groveland—Henry V. Degen. Bartholomew Otheman

Newton Corner—To be supplied.

William R. Stone, Chaplain to the Middlesex House Conference.
William Butler, Missionary to India.
J. Emory Round, Missionary to North Carolina.
I. S. Cushman, Chaplain in U. S. Army; member.
iberty Street Newburyport Quarterly Conference.

WORCESTER DISTRICT. DAVID SHERMAN, Presiding Elder, Warren, Ms. Worcester-Park St., Daniel E Chapin; Laurel S Matthew M. Parkhurst; Webster Square, William Pe

esbury-John W. Lewis. Streetson y - On the Streetson Dudley—Moses P. Webster.
Webster—Cyrus L. Eastman.
Southbridge—Thomas J. Abbott
Charlton—J. W. P. Jordan. Spencer—M. Emory Wright. Brookfield—John Smith. East Brookfield-Miles R. Barney West Brookfield—William North Brookfield—Edward m—Edwin S. Chase. m—Hiram P. Satchwell. Wales-John Noon.
Palmer-Charles H. Hanaford. Belchertown—Andrew Baylies.
Ware—William Gordon.
Hardwick—J. L. Estey.
Barre—Frederick Woods. Templeton—C. Henry Newell.
Winchendon—Edward S. Best.
Ashburnham—Jonas M. Clark. Fitchburg—George M. Steele. Leominster—Jonas M. Bailey. nburg—To be supplied. Clinton—J. N. Mars.

Berlin—To be supplied.

Princeton—Charles T. Johnson

Berlin—10
Priaceton—Charles T. Johnson.
Oukdale—Daniel Atkins.
Oukdale—Daniel Atkins.
Oukdam and Rulland—To be supplied.
W. G. Leonard, Chaplain in the U. S. Army; member of Clinton Quarterly Conference.
Rodney Gage, Chaplain in the U. S. Army; member of Hubbardston Quarterly Conference.

E. D. Winslow, Chaplain in U. S. Navy; member of Ware Quarterly Conference.
T. Willard Lewis, Missionary to South Carolina. SPRINGFIELD DISTRICT RALPH W. ALLEN, Presiding Elder, Wilbraham, Ms. Springfield—Union St., Nelson Stutson; Pyncheck, William R. Clark; Asbury, Pliny Wood; North

st., William R. Clark; Asbury, I fain St. to be supplied. East Longmeadow—William Rice. South Wilbraham—John Capen. Wilbraham—Miner Raymond. Ludlow—William J. Pomfret. Chicopee—Joremiah L. Hanaford.
Chicopee Falls—J. S. Thomas.
Holyoke and South Hadley Falls—John Peterson.
Feeding Hills—To be supplied by G. D. Brown.
Southwick—To be supplied by J. J. Woodbury.
Westfield—Henry W. Warren.
Westfield, West Parish—To be supplied by J. Bracket
Blandford—Thomas B. Treadwell.
North Blandford—Supplied by Henry W. Leonard.
Chester—Wm D. Bridge.
Worthington and Montgomery—L. A. Bosworth.

George Hewes. Samuel Jackson. Williamsburg—Alonzo Sanderson.
Savoy and Cummington—To be supplied.
Charlemont—To be supplied by C. N. Mer.
Heath and Rowe—Randall Mitchell.
Coleraine—William B. Toulmin.
Buckland—E. J. Moore.
Shelburn Falls—To be supplied.
Greenfield—Franklin Furber.
Gill and Northfield—O. W. Adams.
Bernardston—To be supplied.
South Deerfield—Nathaniel F. Stevens.
Lack's Villages—To be supplied by W. W. -Alonzo Sanderson

South Deerfield—Nathaniel F. Stevens.

Lock's Village—To be supplied by W. W. Whitney.

North Prescott—To be supplied by M. C. Chapin.

South Athol and North Dana—To be supplied by W. W. Smith.

Althol Depot—Frederic T. George.

South Royalston—To be supplied by W. H. Adams.

Phillipston—John R. Pendell.

Petham—John H. Gaylord.

Enfield—Daniel K. Banister.

South Amherst—To be supplied by J. M. Hascall.

North Amherst—John Jones.

Erastus O. Haven, transferred to Detroit Conference.

M. Raymond, Principal, L. White, Teacher, in Wilbraham Academy.

H. Brownson, Agent of American Bible Society member of Pyncheon Street Quarterly Conference.

member of Pyncheon Street Quarterly Conference.
F. C. Morse, Chaplain in U. S. Army; member of Blandford Quarterly Conference.
G. R. Bent, Chaplain U. S. Army; member of Enield Quarterly Conference.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS .- Though the 1st of April be ast, we trust our Spring harvest of subscribers is not all gathered. We can supply back Nos. from April 1st,—or new subscribers may commence any time, and pay \$1.00 for six months, \$1.50 for nine months or \$2.00 for a year.

om a little girl as a dying legacy 50 cents; G. Larone \$1.00; D. K. Banister \$1.00; Mrs. A. C. Knight \$2.00; Miss Rebecca Pickering \$1.00; Mrs. Leland 75 cents; W. Gordon \$2.00; T. W. Lewis \$2.15; Chas. H. Daniels 75 cents; Whitefield and Bethlehem, N. H., \$2.00; Benj. Haines \$1.00; Mrs. Benj. Haines \$1.00; M. J. Fisher \$150; John Chapman \$2.00; Mrs. H. Smith \$2.00; Mrs. P. Quimby \$1.00.

Among the Granite Hills, nestling like an eagle in this eyrie, is the pleasant village of Lebanon, when the New Hampshire Conference is holding its thirty

At 5 1-2 o'clock, A. M., a very interesting pray neeting was held, at which there were present twenty-five ladies. This appropriate service is t oreface each day's labors during the session. At fiv ninutes to 9. A. M., we entered the house of God, and precisely at the appointed hour Bishop Jane opened the Conference by reading the scripture le ons and bymn, and by a fervent prayer. Afterward the Bishop, aided by several elders, administered the Sacrament; more than sixty ministerial brethren con emorated the Saviour's dying love.

Rev. L. Howard was re-elected Secretary; N. Culver and J. Currier were re-appointed Assistant Secre

The usual Conference Committees were non by the Presiding Elders, and elected by the Confe

Circulars from the Sunday School Union, Tra Society, Wesleyan University, and Methodist G. B. Institute, were read and referred. Over 7,000 members of our Sabbath Schools have been converted during the year. 230,000 Sabbath School Advocate are circulated, and 14,000 Sabbath School Teacher Journals, and 6,000,000 pages of tracts.

D. C. Babcock, F. K. Stratton, R. M. Manly, H.

B. Copp, Moses Sherman and N. M. Bailey, were elected to Elders' orders.

The Conference adjourned at 12, M., to meet . M. In the afternoon Rev. Bro. Paddock, of Lawence, Kansas, delivered a thrilling address on the trials nd triumphs of Methodism in Kansas. At the close of he address over \$200 was contributed for the pur ose of building a church in the city of Lawrence. In the evening Rev. Bro. S. G. Kellogg preach the Annual Missionary Sermon,—a good on the words of inspiration, Ps. lxxii. 16.

Thursday Morning.-Bishop Janes in the lev. W. D. Cass conducted religious exercises. Rev. A. D. Sargeant and L. D. Barrows, of the N E. Conference, Bros. A. Hitchcock and Granger, of the Vermont Conference, were introduced to the Conference: also Rev. J. McKinley, pastor of the Baptist Church in this place, and delegate from the

Baptist State Convention The examination of character of effective elder ecupied the greater part of the forenoon. Rev. J. W. Adams was reported chaplain of the Second N. H. Regiment of N. H. Volunteers. He addressed the Conference by letter, setting forth his duties, prospects, hopes and purposes. A highly com-plimentary letter from the colonel of his regiment

was also read. G. W. T. Rogers and C. R. Harding desired and received a superannuate relation.

Took up the 3d question of the Minutes-and the following candidates for full connection were called to the altar-Henry Luminis, Jesse Wagner, Luther T. Townsend, and Silas E. Quimby. After singing the 205th hymn, Rev. L. Howard offered prayer. The Bishop, after presenting the Disciplinary quer tions to the candidates, to which they responded affirmatively, faithfully and impressively addressed them on the duties and responsibilities of the ministerial office. After which they were admitted into full connection, and elected to Deacons' orders,

The Presiding Elders, Revs. E. Adams, J. Thur. ton, and A. C. Manson, made gratifying reports of the condition and prospects of their respective districts.

Drafts on the Chartered fund for \$30, and on the Book Concern for \$400, were ordered by the Confer

Thursday Afternoon.-Fast Day services were cel brated in the M. E. Church, and the venerable Bro S. Norris preached an interesting and energetic dis course on Ps. lx. 4, in which he set forth with great learness and originality his ideas of God's banner. Evening .- The Annual Conference sermon was preached by Rev, A. J. Church. It was a finely conceived elucidation of the true qualification necessary

as the basis of this discourse. Friday Morning.—Bishop Janes in the chair. Bishop Baker also present. Rev. J. Currier conducted the devotions. Bros. Cooper, Bemis, Bickford, Sherburne, Gill, Aspinwall and Haynes, of the Vermont Conference, were introduced. At 9 1-2 o'clock proceeded to the election of delegates to the General Conference. J. Pike, E. Adams, James Thurston and A. C. Manson, were elected. O. H. Jasper, and D. P. Leavitt, Reserve Delegates. Rev. Mr. Mc. Kinley was again introduced and extended the Fra ternal congratulations of the Baptist State Conven

Bro. Cooper, of the Vermont Conference, spok affectingly in regard to Bro. Justin Spaulding's case Much of the forenoon was occupied with the 7th question of the Minutes, and reports of several Com R. S. STURBS.

ZION'S HERALD IN THE ARMY.-A Delegate the Christian Commission, in a letter to his son

this city, makes the following inquiry: " How is it (ask Bro. Rand) that while I can get "How is it (ask Bro. Rain) that while the second our headquarters here, one hundred of the religious weeklies, such as the "Independent," "Methodist," "Observer," etc., I can get but fifteen of Zion's Her "Observer," etc., I can get but fifteen of Zion's Herald!—and yet no paper wears a fairer face or is more
acceptable to many of the men. "Have you a late
number of Zion's Herald?" is asked. It is too bad
to be compelled to say, "Not one." Will New England Methodists deny their favorite paper to their

ungry boys far away? That's a question for our readers to answer. The ontributions to other papers far exceed ours, we are sorry to know, and almost ashamed to confess. We believe it is somebody's duty to bestir themselves i this matter.

FREEDMEN AND UNION REFUGEES.—We cor mend to the attention of our readers the claims of the Freedmen and Union Refugees in the valley of the Mississippi, and refer them to a circular amon the Communications.

Hampshire Conference.-James Pike, Elisha Adam James Thurston, A. C. Manson. Reserves: O.H. Jasper, D. P. Leavitt. New York East-Daniel Curry, John Miley, E. E. Griswold, R. M. Hatfieid, G. W. Woodruff, B. Pills-

DELEGATES TO GENERAL CONERENCE .- New

bury. Reserves: W. C. Hoyt, Seymour Landon. LITERARY NOTICES.

METHODIST QUARTERLY REVIEW, for April, eceived, and has interesting articles on the following subjects: Moral Philosophy of Watson's Inst Hagenbach on the Later History of the Church; Our Lord's Prayer in the Garden; Arithmetic; Schiller; Early Methodism and Early America; James Watt and John Wesley; The Parsees Sir Thomas Browne; The War for the Union Foreign Religious and Literary Intelligence; Synop sis of the Quarterlies; and Quarterly Book Table. Not having had time to read, we merely give a list of

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW, for April, ceived from Crosby & Nichols of this city. This umber is neat and beautiful, and discusses Theodor Parker; Shaksperian Pronunciation; The Sanitary Commission; St. Louis and Joinville; The Navy of the United States; The Future Supply of Cotton Carl Ritter; Loyal Work in Missouri; West Point General McClellan's Report; Critical Notices and Editorial Note: Letter from the President The new editors appear to good advantage in this num-ber; with no falling off, "excelsior" seems to be heir practical motto.

LADIES' REPOSITORY, for April, is received by J. P. Magee, with two fine engravings, and the usual variety of articles.

JAMES REDPATH, of this city, has issued three nore small books for the camp fires: on Picket Duty The Vendetta; Clotille, price 10 cents.

SPECIMEN PAGES OF THE AMERICAN CONFLICT by Horace Greeley. A second installment of this great work has been laid on our table, fully justifying the favorable notice heretofore given of it in our

Hartford, Conn. Horace King, 81 Washington St., Boston. See advertisement on the next page.

REVIEW, for February, containing valuable articles on Renan's Life of Jesus; Thackeray; Country Life in England; and several others.

THE CONGREGATIONAL QUARTERLY, for April, is received, containing a great variety of short articles, and statistical information pertaining to the denomina tion. The articles are well prepared and written.

is now in session in this place. They began yester-day. Before they were hardly organized, at the calling of the roll, a gloom seemed to settle upon them, while the names of deceased members were being read. The number of deaths has been unusually large, and those who have been called away were men of such position and influence that throughout the session, as each subject of business come under consideration, some voice which was wont to be an oracle will be waited for in vain; some familiar trains of thought, the threads which have extracted them from so many old labyrinths, will be felt for and not be found. The names to which the respective Presiding Elders paid the tribute due to departed earnest Christians, and to their labors done, were John Ellis, James Floy, Raphael Gilbert, Buel Goodsell, and John Kenneday. All of these were men whose life had run almost the allotted time. They all wore the crown of honored work in their gray hairs; and in their long service amongst the people of this section, they brought upon their heads the blessings of many converts, and the love of wide circles of of many converts, and the love of white threes of fellow-workers. Some of them are known as far as the doctrines of their church extend. Dr. James be difficult to have a Union at all without slavery. He the doctrines of their church extend. Dr. James Floy has been the occupier of many of the most influential offices in the gift of Methodism. Buel Goodsell has long been looked up to in the position of Presiding Elder, and was always an example of the strong Son-of-Thunder power of the days of the fathers. Dr. John Kenneday was a preacher of the Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, proposed an amendment that first class, and nearly all the large appointments of this Conference have at some time seen his name set opposite to them. To some he has returned the third or place of trust under the United States—ayes 5, nays opposite to them. To some he has returned the third or place of trust under the United States—ayes 5, nays opposite to them. To some he has returned the third or place of trust under the United States—ayes 5, nays opposite to them. people for him. In memory and in honor of these revered departed, a service will be held at some time during the session of the Conference, and then some feeling remarks may be expected from those who

In the afternoon of Thursday Dr. Crooks preached the Missionary Sermon from the text, Mark xiii. 10: "And the gospel must first be published among all nations." It was a strongly argued effort to show that at the present time the missionary cause has every chance for success and ought to be sustained. Thursday evening the anniversary of the Tract Cause took place. The principal part of the exercises was a speech from Rev. Wilbur F. Watkins, on the influence of tracts in the armies of the Union. It was an eloquent relation of his experience as an agent of the

Kansas Conference, and stationed preacher at Law-

A collection of some four hundred dollars was imnediately taken to aid the Methodists of Lawrence. The evening of Friday was taken up by a misionary anniversary, at which Drs. Wiley and Durbin SCOTUCK.

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY-THE NEW GYM-

NASIUM. The Alumni and Patrons of the University will be glad to know that the new gymnasium is far enough advanced toward completion to be open for use, and during the past erm has been set in full and successful operation. When the plan is fully carried out, it will furnish as ample facilities for thorough physical development as could be desired. Even as it now is, it contains all the varieties of gymnastic apparatus, excepting conveniences for bowling, hat are usually met with in the best appointed gymna-

chapel edifice. There has also been provided a set of " light gymns pparatus," such as Dr. Lewis' precept and example have ade so popular of late, and instruction in its use is furnished regularly to all who desire it, under the lead of a eacher who has had thorough training in this department This improvement will greatly gratify all the progressive friends of the University, highly enhancing as it does its

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

SKOWHEGAN, ME -Rev. William McKendree Bray nent of the work. Only the ordinary means of grace ave been employed, such as the prayer and cla ings, together with earnest personal effort and fervent The people have a mind to work,' and the Lord blesse

ollows: "Please say to the friends of Zion that God is

follows:—"The Conference year now closing has been a very pleasant one to the undersigned. We came here with many doubts and fears we must confess, but found a pleasant people who have not only paid us our salary, but time to time-especially during our trial of sickness and death—made us the happy recipients of many substantial favors. So that we feel we can but say a good word for Poland Empire and Minot Corner.'

Dr. McClintock is to sail from Liverpool for New York on the 23d instant. He is expected to reach New York about the 5th of May.

the University in a state of increasing prosperity.

columns. The publishers are O. D. Case & Co., the power of describing men and things, placing them in a truthful and striking light before the mind, and is entitled to an honorable place among the first class lectur ers of our time

> Missionary Secretary, is reported by the Northern Chris-This was given by an Indian chief as follows: my brothers and sisters, we are to confer a name on ou brother, one of the Black Coats. I call him Shaw won ne-ke Zhiek. (southern day,) and as this day comes from the south, and warms the whole earth and makes the vegetation and the flowers to grow, and as it makes the various kinds of birds to warble in the woods, and as it makes all nature delightful, so may Shaw-won-ne-ke Zheik resemble, by his preaching of the gospel of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. Always in the future you shall know and hail him by his name, Shaw-won-ne-ke Zhiek."

Rev. A. C. Godfrev. of the East Maine Conference, ha gone as a delegate of the Christian Commission to labor

Mr. Andrew Carney, of Boston, died, April 3, aged 72. He was born in the north of Ireland, and came to this country when a young man. He chose the business of a tailor and amassed a large fortune, \$200,000 of which he gave during his life time for benevolent purposes and to the Roman Catholic Church. He left property estimated at \$800,000, of which \$45,000 were willed to religiou

William D. Ticknor, the Boston publisher of the firm of Ticknor & Fields, died suddenly in Philadelphia, April 10

Congressional.

be emancipated by this article unless the owners thereof be first paid the value of the slave or slaves to be em cipated "—yeas 2, nays 34.

Wednesday, speeches were made on the propose

resolution passed to the third reading.

Friday, a bill repealing the joint resolution of Feb. 24, 1864, relating to the transfer of sailors from the military

to the naval service, was passed.

House.—The Secretary of War was called upon to military service since 1861 and the quotas of each State under each call, if not incompatible with the public intersts .-- Mr. Eldridge's motion requesting the President, Secretary of State and Secretary of War to furnish the number of persons who have been arrested for political other offenses and held without a trial, was tabled.-Mr. Davis, of Maryland, introduced the following resolution intended to show that a monarchical government of

not be recognized: ont be recognized:

"Resolved, That the Congress of the United States are unwilling by silence to leave the nations of the world ander the impression that they are indifferent spectators of the deplorable events now transpiring in the Republic of Mexico. Therefore, they think is fit to declare that it does not accord with the people of the United States to deknowledge a monarchical government, received on the extended of the Congression of the Co

acknowledge a monarchical government erected on the ruins of any republican government in America under the auspices of any European power."

The resolution passed unanimously, 109 votes being cast — Wednesday, the national bank bill was tabled.
Friday, Mr. Long, of Ohio, made a speech, denying that the opponents of the Administration were giving aid and comfort to the enemy. There were only two ques-"bleeding Kansas," when border ruffians killed its tions, viz: 1. The recognition of the Southern Confederacy. 2. The subjugation of the South. He preferred recognition, and believed the Democratic party were for of famine when Methodist preachers lived on green peace, and that they would be placed in a false position

scrats sroke in defense of Mr. Long. Mr. Long, of Indiana, was in favor of acquiescing in secession. Fernando endorsed this and they could expel him for it." A res olution to expel Mr. Harris received a majority, but not the two thirds vote required. A resolution declaring him to be an unworthy member of the House, and censuring him, was passed-93 against 18. At Mr. Colfax' req the consideration of his resolution was postponed till

From the War DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH -There is nothing of ote mentioned respecting the army in Florida. March 21, a small skirmish took place between our pickets near Pilatka and the rebel cavalry; the rebels soon fled. Gen. Hatch is temporarily in command in Florida. Generals Gillmore and Seymour were at Hilton Head .- A few shells are occasionally sent into Charleston, and when weather is favorable the guns are turned upon the ironclads on the stocks, causing much injury. The 300pounder Parrott on Cummings' Point has exploded after being fired 4.615 times.

DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPL.—Gen. Sherman ha

M. V. BANITARY FAIR.

poor people.

There are also thousands of homeless whites, made by the rebellion. These Union refugees are in great nurbers, and in utter destitution, at different places within o army lines, especially in St. Louis. They have confrom Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee, Alabama, Missippi, Louisana and Texas, and many of them have educed hardships almost incredible in exempts from the control of the

NEW HAMPSHIRE CONFERENCE. Lebanon, N. H., April 6, 1864.

BLACKWOOD, for March, is received from James O. Boyle & Co., of this city, and the NORTH BRITISH

NEW YORK EAST CONFERENCE. Trumbull House, Hartford, April 8, 1864. MR. EDITOR :- The New York East Conferen

knew these men as associates, and understood the hidden motives which actuated them.

Christian Commission.

The session of Friday morning was chiefly consumed in examining the characters of preachers.

Friday afternoon, Rev. G. W. Paddock, of the

rence in that State, delivered a lecture on the "Trials and Triumphs of Methodism on the borders." The speaker had been pastor of the society in Lawrence at the time of Quantrell's massacre of its citizens, and his speech was principally a relation of his experience at that time. It was truly a tale of blood. Never before, if we may give any credit to human nature, has a story like this, so full of cruelty and suffering, so near in the reality of its transactions, been told to a Christian audience. He spoke first of citizens and stuffed its ballot-boxes; then of the time for successful ministerial labor; Luke xxiv. 49 served as the basis of this discourse.

The distinct value and corn nubbings. But when he came to the relation of the last act in the tragedy, when the Saturday, and exciting scene tool rence from us forever, the audience were moved be- sentiments he uttered the day before. A number of Demyond precedent. He asked in conclusion, "Have you any copperheads amongst you? I have not a single one in my church. Are there any copperheads amongst your ministers? If there are, get the Bishop to transfer them to Kansas, and we will let them look into the face of Quantrell and pick the flattened bullets from their parlor walls, the bullets which were aimed at them and their children: then the copper will all be rubbed off of them, and underneath will appear the pure gold of liberty, patriotism and righteous

siums. It is a wooden building, situated southwest of the

F. H. N. attractiveness and usefulness.

writes under date of April 6: " The Lord is still working with his people in this place. The revival which has been in progress with but brief interruptions since last June, appears now to be gaining in power, a larger number of penitents having found the Saviour during the past week than in any previous week of the year. Upwards of sixty have professed faith in Jesus since the commencefaith. With but two exceptions we have had preaching only on the Sabbath. The secret of this gradual work is,

pouring out his Spirit here. The church is wrestling, laboring, shining and rejoicing, and sinners are coming EAST POLAND, ME -Rev. E. W. Ballon writes as

President Brooks, of the Hamline University, at Red Wing, Minn., gave us a brief call last week, and reported

Rev. Sidney Dean, ef the Providence Conferer Wednesday evening of last week, delivered a very interesting lecture at Summer Hall, East Boston, entitled "An Hour in Congress at the National Tide-Turning." The cturer was a member of Congress at the time described, word-portraits of the leading men of all parties who com-posed the 34th Congress; and a most graphic and thril-ling description of the scenes preceding, attending, and following the election of N. P. Banks to the speakership of the House of Representatives. Mr. Dean excels in

Rev. W. L. Harris, D.D., our Assistant Corresponding

six weeks for the spiritual good of the soldier.

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

SENATE.-Tuesday, April 5, the resolution of Mr Powell, of Kentucky, calling upon the Secretary of Was for information in reference to orders given by himself or his subordinates for the seizure of church property, was tabled .- Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, made a speech in favor of the anti-slavery amendment to the Constitution. He said the provisions of the Constitution protecting contended that the very preamble of the Constitution gave full power for the amendment. Slavery had pro-duced mischief, and unless it was abolished there could be no permanent peace, and the only way to abolish slavery no person whose mother or grandmother was a negro shall be a citizen of the United States or hold any office

mendment to the Constitution, and Messrs. Powell and Davis offered amendments which were rejected, when the

this continent, under the auspices of Louis Napoleon, will

ing completed a tour of inspection returned to his head-quarters at Nashville, April 1.——Advices from the Deartment of the Ohio represent that on the 31st of March Gen. Longstreet's forces were 100 miles east of Knoxville, a force of cavalry having been left behind at Bull's Gap to protect the retreat. Gen. Scuofield's army is at Knoxville, and it is so small since the 9th corps has been withdrawn that he cannot assume the offensive. The railroad to Bull's Gap, 57 miles east of Knoxville, except that some of the bridges and trestle work had been destroyed, was in running order. The military authorities vere watching against a rebel raid into Kentucky from he cast .- News from Ringgold, Ga., April 1, notes no novements of the Army of the Cumberland at Chattaand their cavalry had been increased so that it numbered about 5,000, and the rebel Johnston's whole force was estimated at 35,000 men. It was believed that he had not been largely reinforced from Longstreet's army or from Alabama. Over 900 deserters came into the Federal lines at Chattapooga during the month of March. In regard to the Army of the Cumberland, thousands of Gen. Thomas' veteran troops were marching from Nashville to Chattanooga on foot, the railroad not being sufficient to accommodate them .- Dispatches from the Depart ment of the Tennessee, to April 3, state that the rebel 1st inst., a portion of Gen. Grierson's cavalry encounter Forrest, and supports failing to come up they were obliged to fall back before a superior number of rebels. The various bodies of rebel cavalry, under Generals Forrest, Chalmers, Faulkner and McCullough, were scattered along from the Mississippi line northward across West Tennessee, and our cavalry is out after them. General Brayman, at Cairo, has issued orders forbidding the landing of goods on the Kentucky shore from the boats on the Mississippi River, except at specified points. The order was intended to prevent disloyal or other persons from taking goods within reach of the rebel cavalry-The officers of one steamer have been arrested for transgressing the order.—Colonel Clayton, commanding at Pine Bluff, on the Arkansas River, went south 40 miles to Mt. Elba and Longview, on Salem River, and captured 320 prisoners, destroyed a pontoon bridge, 35 wagdivision, and got back to his post, March 31, after an absence of 24 hours ---- April 1, 1,500 rebels attacked a plantation on Yazoo River and burned the buildings The 1st Mississippi Cavalry, colored, 600 atrong, fought the enemy for aix hours, and finally charged upon and DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.-Gen. Franklin's com-

nand, which has been marching north from Southern Louisiana, reached Alexandria, March 26, and occupied the place, and the troops of Gen. A. J. Smith left the town the next day, pushing on up the Red River. The gunboats bound for Shreveport soon followed. The rebels, stimated at 12,000 strong, were supposed to be 50 miles above Alexandria awaiting an attack. A dispatch from Fort Smith, Arkansas, gives the intelligence that General Steele's army was more than half way to Red River, having driven the rebels from Arkadelphia, Clarke County, and was advancing against the enemy in Hem-stead and Washita Counties, and the prospect was that it would soon reach Red River and so be in direct comnication with the armies of Smith and Franklin. The rebels in the rear had made some attacks on the Union posts, but our troops repulsed the raiders in every inRETAIL PRICE.

INSIDE FANEUIL HALL MARKET

INSIDE FANEUIL HALL MARKET.

PROVISIONS—\P \(\text{Th}. \)

Imp Butter, 45 \(\text{S} \)

atter, in tubs, 43 \(\text{S} \)

titer, in tubs, 43 \(\text{S} \)

ge, 62 \(\text{S} \)

ge, 60 \(\text{S} \)

ge, 62 \(\text{S} \)

ge, 64 \(\text{S} \)

ge, 65 \(\text{Fresh} \)

tited, 12 \(\text{S} \)

noked, 62 \(\text{S} \)

tited, noked, 62 \(\text{S} \)

ge, whole, 7k, fresh, 12 \(\text{S} \)

tited, 13 \(\text{S} \)

tited, 16 \(\text{Turnjs} \)

tited, 16 \(\text{Turnjs} \)

tited, 17 \(\text{Pib} \)

tited, 16 \(\text{Turnjs} \)

tited, 16 \(\text{Turnjs} \)

WHOLESALE PRICE.

Butter, \$38.00 @44.00
2d do, \$30.00 @33.00
Cheese, best, per hund, \$20.00
Eggs, 100 dos, \$20.00
FRUIT & VEGETABLES. Jackson Whites, \$40.00
Sweet Potatoes, bbl, \$8.90
Western mixed, 135 @ 136
Western mixed, 135 @ 136
Western mixed, 135 @ 136
Sarley, \$40.00
Sweet Potatoes, bbl, \$8.90
Sweet Po

Nover, Western, 13 @ 14 WOOL.
Fowl Meadow, 4 00 @ 4 50 Full blood, Merino, 76 @ 1 blood. 74 @

bush, 4 00 @ 4 50 | Full blood, Merino, 76 @ 78 |
bush, 2 25 | # blood, 74 @ 73 |
bush 5 35 @ 4 40 |
Write Dutch Clover, 6 55 | 50 |
Write Dutch Clover, 6 55 | 50 |
Western, mixed, 6 6 70 |
Western, mixed, 6 6 8 85 |
Wheat, Do. superfine, 70 6 85 |
Wheat, V bush, 2 50 6 3 00 | No. 2, 15 6 45 |
Western, mixed, 70 6 85 |
No. 2, 15 6 45 |
Western, mixed, 80 6 85 |
West

Business Motices.

olve slowly in the mouth. Singers and Public Speakers will and them of peculiar advantage. Military Officers and Sol-

Tremont Street (two Doors south of Tremont Temple).

April 13.

2t.

We call attention to the advertisement of Davis & Co.,

go up Red River .- April 1, the rebel ram Tennessee, A convention is called, and a majority of the members Mobile Bay, was struck by a squall that caused her to keel over and sink. The ram had an armament of six 100-pounder Parrots and nearly as many small pieces, which will be a great loss to the rebels .ult., 8,000 of Gen. Smith's troops, under Gen. Mower, and Dudley's brigade of cavalry, had a three hours' fight with 12,000 rebels under Gen. Dick Taylor. The rebels fled, with a loss of over 100 killed and wounded and up- rity of the Danish monarchy is promised, and a conferward of 500 prisoners. Our loss was 18 killed and 60 wounded. Our troops pushed on, and it is reported that they have entered Shreveport without firing a gun.

Domestic.

TEN-FORTIES .- The amount of subscriptions to the 10 40 loan, to April 6, was \$8,607,871. Only 11 days had then elapsed since the issuing of instructions to the agencies. April 8, \$1,900,050 were subscribed. A portion of the orders were from Holland. No doubt is entertained that the subscriptions will rapidly increase as soon as the various agencies are organized and in operation throughout the country. Jay Cook writes that the 10 40 loan will prove as great a success as the 5 20 loan

FIRE -On Wednesday morning, April 6, the Winthrop House and Masonic Hall was destroyed by fire. The building was six stories high, with a French roof; and the two upper stories and the roof were used by Free Masons, 18 lodges meeting there. The fire originated under the stairs, in the entry way leading to Masonic Hall, between the second and third stories, at 12 o'clock by the window, then said, "Gen. Grant occupies only on and ten minutes. The Masonic Hall was then empty, but there were 200 people in the hotel, who were immediately aroused and all escaped. The furniture of the hotel was all destroyed. Mr. Silsbee, the proprietor, estimating his loss at from \$45,000 to \$50,000-insured \$20,000. The estate was owned by the Grand Lodge of Free Masons, having been bought and fitted up at a cost of \$156,000-insured \$55,000. The contents of Masonic Hall were destroyed, including many things that money and Gen. Warren, and documents signed by Washington Warren, Franklin and other distinguished men. It is estimated that there were 500 regalias in the building, which would average in cost not less than \$50 each, and the Grand Lodge had a library embracing over 1,000 volumes, many of which it will be impossible to replace. The total loss amounts to upward of \$300,000-total

THE NEW YORK SANITARY FAIR .- The great fair in New York city was opened, April 4, on 14th Street, where a vast amount of wealth was concentrated. Most of the contributions were furnished by the city, although a large amount came from other quarters. London, Paris, Berlin, Hamburg, Zurich and Dusseldorf are represented. In the afternoou a military parade of 8,000 men was witnessed by about 500,000 people. On Tuesday \$43,000 that the finance committee of the fair called upon Commodore Vanderbilt for a donation, and he told them he would give as much as any other man in New York. The committee reported the offer to Mr. A. T. Stewart, and he immediately gave them a check for \$100,000; they again waited on the Commodore and he covered the check

GOLD -In January, 1863, gold was sold at 101, or one per cent. premium, but before the close of the year it reached 130. The highest it has yet reached was in February, 1863, following Gen. Sherman's repulse at Vicksburg; the lowest point it touched that year was 122, in August after the battle of Gettysburg and the capture of Vicksburg. The lowest point gold has touched this year is 143, and March 25 it rose as high as 169.

SENTENCE OF A TRADE-MARK COUNTERFEITER.—William Leith, a drug broker of New York, was convicted in the Court of General Sessions (Judge Hoffman) in that city for having counterfeited and imitated the Trade-mark, label, wrapper, box, etc., of "Brown's Bronchial Troches," prepared by John I. Brown & Son, of Boston, and was sentenced to nine months in the Penientiary. He was arrested in December last, and being indicted by the Grand Jury, under the Statute of 1862, for the protection of Trade-marks, has been confined in the Tombs since that time.

On the 9th inst. a a breach-loading rifle, invented by Brand and Allen, of Boston, was tried. It was loaded and fired 12 times with deliberate aim, while the Springfield musket was loaded and fired once, and the range was about 320 yards, carrying the ball with wonderful accuracy. The Boston Fusileers contemplate arming them-

A letter from Charleston, Ill., April 4, states that 8 men were killed and 12 wounded in the late copperhead riot at that place. Martial law was proclaimed, the cit izens armed, proclaiming death to the copperhead; not one of that specie, was to be seen-37 had been arreste

Louisiana. It is supported by a special tax in the several

prisoners remaining in Richmond, about 1,000 in number. Gen. W. F. Smith will personally conduct military operations of the troops under Gen. Butler. It is reported that the number of troops at Fortress Monroe is rapidly increasing, and the suggestion naturally arises that they perhaps are going up the Peninsula; and then the mind wanders away to the Army of the Potomac, and a shudder is felt at the thought of the terrible meeting of mighty armies which probably will soon take place; the late orders of the government to provide for the reception of wounded men in the general hospitals then seem appropriate. Who will not pray that the men soon to be taken wounded from the battle-field may have the privilege of Grant left for Washington on the 2d inst., and on the 5th he went to the Army of the Potomac, accompanied by Maj. Gen. Sheridan, formerly a division commander in the Army of the Cumberland, but now commander of the cavalry of the Army of the Potomac. - The 11th and 12th corps, commanded by Gens. Howard and Slocum, are consolidated and called the 1st corps, Gen. Hooker to command. Gen. Slocum is ordered to report to General Sherman, commanding the Division of the Mississippi Gen. Howard takes the place of Gen. Granger in command of the 4th corps, and Granger reports to the Adjutant General. Gen. Schofield commands the 23d corps, and Maj. Gen. Stoneman, from the Potomac Army, is ordered to report to him. Maj. Gen. Ord, of the 13th corps, takes command in the field of the troops under Gen. Sigel in West Virginia --- Brig. General Nathan Kimball has been assigned to the command of all the troops in Arkansas north of the Arkansas River .--- Gen. Burnside has gone to Kentucky to raise colored troops. —General Sickles is making a tour of the military departments to observe the temper of the people and the is to expound to the people the purposes of the government, and also to make any suggestions to the President that he may deem necessary concerning the policy to be

pursued.—Gen. Pleasanton has reported to Gen. Rose-Gen. Graut has directed the Provost Marshal of Missouri to take active measures to immediately get all the Sherman's division are all placed under his control, and they are commanded to repair to the front as soon as Sherman says: " Now is the time, if ever, when the sol-

ence is to take place at once.

o meet again for two years.

Foreign. Schleswig .- On the 24th ult, it was reported in Engfand that an armistice had been agreed upon; the integ-

The Legislature of California adjourned, April 4, net

elected favor emancipation without compensation.

ENGLAND -Earl Aberdeen died on the 22d plt.-Garibaldi was expected on the 1st of April, and the peo ple were preparing to give him a cordial reception. Hon. George Thompson, of England, states that the Manchester Emancipation Society has distributed 349,500 volumes, pamphlets and tracts in favor of emancipation and the American Union within the last six months.

In the Paris election all the men chosen are opposed to Louis Napoleon's administration. The Russian Government has commenced the work of

mancipating the Polish peasantry at Warsaw.

It is said that Gen. Grant was going from the Army of the Potomac to Washington, a few days since, when the train stopped at Brandy Station. Some soldiers who were waiting to go down asked if they could get into that car. An officer told them they could not, because it was Gen. Grant's special car. The General, who was sitting seat : the soldiers can ride."

Mr. Wickersham, a Boston machinist, has invented neil making machine which will make 32 two and one half inch nails in a second, cutting 8 at one blow. The same machine will make 161 half inch nails a second, and it is believed will save nine tenths of the labor, as com pared with the machines now in use, they making only one nail at a time.

It is said that Ex-President Pierce's portrait at the National Capitol has been cast among the rubbish.

The name of the Deity is spelled with four letters in almost every language : In Latin, Deus ; French, Dieu ; Greek, Theos; German, Gott; Scandinavian, Odin; Swedish, Codd; Hebrew, Aden; Syrian, Adad; Persian, Syra; Tartarian, Idgy; Spanish, Dias; East Indian, Esgi or Zain; Peruvian, Lian; Wallachian, Zene; Eturian, Chur; Irish, Dieh; Arabian, Alla.

A paper mill is in successful operation at Perrysburg, Wood County, Ohio, which is engaged in manufacturing paper from the stalks of sorghum, said to be stronger an better in every way than paper made from straw.

Freemasons may be curious to know their strength in the world's population. From very accurate statistics, we can state that in the New and in the Old World ther are 8,258 lodges, with 500,000 active members. The were taken at the door for tickets alone. It is related number of non-active and those who have withdrawn is

BUSINESS LETTERS RECEIVED, to April 9. BUSINESS LETTERS RECEIVED, to April 9.

N Andrews—W H Adams. J D Butler—J W Beede—W B
Bartlett—L D Bentley—H Baylies—G W Ballou—E J Bailey
—E E Barker—G D Browne. Z Crowell—G W Carr—E H
Carpenter—E J Cushing. R S Dixon—J S Dinamore. S A
Fuller (an oversight-we will credit from now)—B Foster—M
J Fisher—M Foss. F Grovenor. P Higgins—A Howard—S
H Owes—B T Hogt—M Houston—B Haines. C Munger. J
H Newhall—D Nash. T L Olmsted. Joseph B Perrin—J D
Perkins—O E Pease—M F Rogers—Dan'l Richards—W Summersides—D W Sylvester—J F Sheffield—R S Stubbs—T B
Spaulding—C E Springer—H Vincent. A Walker. L Wentworth—H Woodward.

METHODIST BOOK DEPOSITORY.

Letters Received from April 2 to 9.

C Andrews—A P Alkin—C F Andrews—R Adams—S Atherton—J Beedle—D W Barber—C Bishop—H Bassett—A G Button—Bailey & Noyes—G W Bridge—E W Bradbury—J H Booney 2—J Bond—W B Bartlett—N Bemis—C Bishop—G H Bickford—S C Brown—F W Billington—F A Crafts—B M Couch—M R Currier—A H Clement—E Crosby—J S Cummings—J C W Coxe—D W Clark—J B Crawford—C J Clark—N G Cheney—C C Childs—J W Case—H W Conant—S H Colebura—A Church—A Durkee 2—H G Day—T G Davis—C B Dunn—S E E liot—M R Eastman—R P Estey—O R Edwards—E Edson—E Eastman—J Fellows—B L Field—J Gill—J B Gould—A R Gould—M H Gilbert—D Holden—Wm H Harris—R Holt—S L Hutchinson—T S Heal—E F Hinks—N Hobat—E H Hyanes—A Kidder—J H Knott—J King—W W Keays—H Lummis—A S Ladd—B F Livingston—J A Ladd—J S Little—W Lincoln—E A Lyon—H L Loud—S Woody—W E McAllister—H Murphy—A Moore—R A Miller—J H McCarty—T Morrili—W M Chouald—W J Moses—W W Newion—J B Otis—O Parmenter 2—J D Perkins—C A Plumer—N Porter—E C Barker—H Parsons—B C Phelps—O P Pitcher—A L Pratt—J H Ramsdell—J Robbins—A C Reynolds—S D Rock well—G C M Rogers—C B Roberts—D Snider—Geo M Smith—J B Sweet—A C Stevens—W T Sleeper—C E Springer—D Sanbora—M Snow—J S Spinney—A Sanderson—D J Smith—H H Smith—N Stutson—R S Tucker—J W W Chop—D Windarsh—W Wright—S A Winsor—J Wardnar—B Walker—B Wright—G C Wintsow—C C Whitaey.

J. P. MAGEE, Agent N. E. Depository, 5 Cornbill. Letters Received from April 2 to 9.

Marriages.

In this city, April 5, by Rev. Daniel Tenney, Mr. Charles H. Crowell to Miss Jeannette, daughter of James Leys, Esq., all of Boston. April 1, by Rev. J. E. Risley, Mr. Francis Gay to Miss Ann Wier, all of Boston. Louisiana. It is supported by a special tax in the several school districts.

It is proposed to build a subterranean horse railroad under Broadway, New York. The estimated cost, from Bowling Green to Central Park, is \$4,260,000.

Over \$3,000,000 have been subscribed to build a bridge across Niagara River, between Buffalo and the Canadian shore. The bridge is expected to cost but \$1,000,000.

The diplomats at Washington were completely surprised at the action of the House on the Mexican question. The liberals were delighted, and the other party chagrined.

The ice left Penobscot River, April 8.

Military and Naval.

Gens. Grant, McDowell and Smith arrived at Fortress Monroe, April 1. It is reported that General Grant was well pleased with Gen. Butler's management. While the Liceutenant General was at the Fortress she arrangements were made for the exchange of prisoners; and two steamers were sent up to City Point, April 7, to receive all the prisoners remaining in Richmond, about 1,000 in number.

Meaths.

In Southbridge, March 29, Ella M., eldest daughter of the late L. F. Griggs, M. D., aged 15 years. The flower fadeth. In Kennebunkport, Me., March 24, Capt. Samuel Grant, aged 63 years, 10 months. His end was peace. In Tremont, Me., March 21, Zulma M., infant daughter of William and Zulma M. Clark.

In New York, March 3, George H., son of D. W. and R. P. Doughty, aged 33 years, formerly of Watertown, Mass. His end was peace.

HERALD CALENDAR.

Vermont, at St. Johnsbury, April 13-Bishop Janes New York, at Newburgh, April 13—Bishop Ames.
Maine, at Bath, Thursday, April 14—Bishop Scott.
East Maine, after the General Conference. General Conference, Union Church, Philadelphia, May 1.

POST OFFICE ADDRESS. Rev. M. Newhall, W. Epping. N. H.
Rev. L. D. Bentley, Salem, Ct., or Norwich, Ct.
Rev. C. H. Harding, Fitoburg, Mass.
Rev. G. S. Alexander, E. Warcham, Mass.
Rev. G. H. Winchester, Rock, Mass.
Rev. Gershom F. Cox, Chelsea, Mass.
Rev. Joseph Gerry, S. Yarmouth, Mass.
Rev. Oliver S. Howe, Grantville, Mass.

QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

April—Maplewood, 19: Saugus, 15, 17, P. M.; South Street, Lynn, 16, 17, A. M.; Cliftondale, 17, evening; St. Paul's, Lynn, 22, 24, P. M.; Boston Street, 23, 24, A. M.; Maple Street, 24, evening; St. South Danvera, 25; Salem, 26; Marble-head, 27; Gloucester, 28, May 1, evening; Rockport, 29 Riverdale, 30, May 1, A. M.

May—Dawich, 2; Hamilton, 3; Newburyport, Purchase Street, 7, 8, A. M.; Liberty Street, 8, P. M.; Byfield, 9; Topsfield, 10; Groveland, 11; North Andover, 12; Ballardvale, 13; Charlestown, Trinity Church, 14, 15, A. M.; Union Church, 16, P. M., 16; Watertown, 17; Waltham, 20, 22, P. M.; Weston, 21, 22, A. M.; Auburndale, 22, evening; Woburn, 28, 29, A. M.; Stoneham, 29, P. M.; M.; Melrose, 29, evening; Lynn, Common Street, 31; Swampecott, 30; Curbil Church, 4, 5, P. M.; Worthen Street, 5, evening, 6; Malden, 7; Medford, 8; Newton Corner, 9; Cambridge, Harvard Street, 11, 12, A. D. Sangerville, 12, P. M.; Malden, April 7.

WORCESTER DISTRICT-FIRST QUARTER. April-Belchertown, 15; Palmer, 16, 17; Monson, P. M., 17; Wales, evening, 17; Southbridge, 18; Dudley, 19; Webster, 29; Oxford, 21; Charlton, 22; Warres, 23, 24; Ware, P. M., 25.

P. M., 27, April 6.

P. The remainder will be held in June after the close of the General Conference.

Sherman says: "Now is the time, if ever, when the soldier should be in his place, 300 men on time being better than 1,000 too late.

In obedience to Gen. Grant's order, the sutlers have left the Army of the Potomac, and officers have sent their surplus baggage to Washington, as the only transportation allowed is fixed by regulations.

Political.

The Rhode Island State election took place April 6. There were three candidates for Governor, viz: Smith, National Union; Browne, Democrat; and Barstow, Independent Union. Smith had 8,735 votes, Brown 7,302, and Barstow, 1,329. Smith's majority 124. The Legislature is mostly Republican and War Democrats.

The Connecticut State election took place April 4. Gov. Buckingham, the Union candidate, had 38,445 votes, and Seymour had 32,904. Buckingham's majority 5,541. The Legislature is over two thirds Union. The Legislature is over two thirds Union.

The bill before the New Jersey Legislature allowing the soldiers to vote was defeated by the copperheads, on the 6th inst.

The Maryland election in reference to a constitutional

THE PREACHERS' AID SOCIETY of the Maine Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church will hold its annual meeting for the election of Officers, and other appropriate business, as the Constitution provides, in Wesley Church, Bath, on the first day of session of Conference, at half past o'clock, P. M. Bethren in the ministry and laity, give us a good attendance.

Eovell, March 29.

NOTICE TO PREACHERS AND OTHERS ATTEND-ING MAINE CONFERENCE.—Arrangements have been perfected with the authorities of the following Railroads, to convey all persons desiring to attend the Maine Conference, to be holden at Bath, Me., commencing on the 14th inst., for one form, viz. Maine Central Railroad, Kennebee and Portland Railroad, Kennebee and Portland Railroad, Admosogy and Railroad, Portland, Saco and Portsmouth Railroad, Androsogy and Cumberland Railroad, Portland, Saco and Portsmouth Railroad, York and Cumberland Railroad, Portland, Saco and Portsmouth Railroad, Androsogy and Cumberland Railroad, Portland, Saco and Portsmouth Railroad, Androsogy and Cumberland Railroad, and as at present advised, we cannot promise ou that road any abatement from road, from Gorham, N. H., to Yarmouth Junction, the same terms; and in any event persons coming on that road, will good demand.

Swine—Wholesale 7; to 8;c \$\partial B\$ \$\partial

MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATION.—The Piscataquis Ministerial Association will meet at Dover, 24th and 25th of May. The traveling and local preachers are hereby respectfully invited to attend.

ESSAYS: The Difference between Regeneration and Entire Sanotification—I. P. Roberts; What Relation has Faith to Works?—W. P. Ray; The Resurrection of the Body—L. P. French; Family Relation, and its Relation to the Work of God—O. R. Wilson; Is any Modification in the Office of Presiding Elder necessary for the interest of Methodism?—E. A. Helmershausen; Faith in Christ—A. C. Godfrey; History of Methodism in Dover and Poxers—Catele Robbins; Can anything be done to render our Local Ministry Efficient?—Hiram Chase. Chase.
DISCUSSION: Would not three months' Probation be more
advantage to the Church than six months'.—Affirmative, C.
L. Browning, A. C. Godfrey; Negative, E. A. Helmershausen, L. P. French.
Each preacher is expected to present a Sketch of a Sermon.
C. L. BROWNING,
A. C. GODFREY,
Committee.

CAMP OF THE 140TH REGIMENT N. Y. S. V.—War-renton Junction, Va., April 5, 1804. Henry C. Lull would be exceedingly happy to hear from his spiritual father, Rev. S. G. Kellogg. THE PENOBSCOT VALLEY MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATION will hold its next session in Bucksport, on the 3d and 4th of May next. Brethren are requested to bring Sketches of Sermons and Essays, selecting their own subjects.

WM. J. ROBINSON, Secretary.

BANGOR DISTRICT.—The District Stewards will please meet in the Methodist Episcopal Church, Dexter, Saturday, May 14, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to cleet Lay Delegates to attend the next session of our Conference. April 13.

C. C. MASON, Chairman of Committee.

NOTICE.—A convention of Methodist Laymen favorable to lay representation in the General Conference will be held in St. George's Methodist Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, on the 17th day of May next. This Convention is called by authority of the Convention held in St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church. New York, May, 1864. All Methodist Episcopal Church. New York, May, 1864. All Methodist Laymen in good standing, and favorable to lay representation, are cordially invited to attend. Where practicable, it is desired that churches shall elect delegates to represent them.

Let brethren from all parts of the church—North, South, East and West—be in attendance. The magnitude of the interests involved demands a full representation of our laity. Brethren who cannot possibly attend are invited to send their names and such communications to the Convention as will show their concurrence in its object.

Committee—John Elliott, Daniel Drew, John Whiteman, O. Hoyt, Hiram M. Forrester, Stephen Crowell, C. Walsh, MARK HOYT, Secretary.

51. April 13.

PREACHERS' ASSOCIATION—The next meeting of the states of the convention of th

PREACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—The next meeting of the

PREACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—The next meeting of the Preachers' Association, Sandwich District North, will be held in Duxbury, May 16-18.

Monday Evening: Sermon—W. H. Starr.
Monday Evening: Sermon—W. H. Starr.
Tuesday, O. A. M., Business; 10i, Prayer Meeting, Relation of Christian Experience, Sprittal Condition of Churches; 2, M., Essays; Ministerial Support—J. Howson, J. N. Collier, E. M., Essays; Ministerial Support—J. Howson, J. N. Collier, E. M., Essays; Ministerial Support—J. Howson, J. N. Collier, S. M., Essays; Evening, Sermon—A. Anderson.
The Church, Day of the Methodist all John Church, Day Objects to Conducted?—F. A. Crafts, L. Hardow, J. C. Allen; 10j, Preachers' Meeting Love Feast. To which the latty are invited, and expected to participate.
Wednesday, 2, P. M., History of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Duxbury—B. L., Sayer; Essays; How shall we increase Revenue for the House of God?—G. H. Winchester, G. S. Alexander, F. A. Loomis; Evening, Meeting in behalf of the S. S. Union of the Methodist Episcopal Church—Speakers; R. Gerrish, C. N. Hinckley, F. Gavitt.
Brethren, let us each try and be present at this our first meeting of the year, just commenced. Let us come prepared to do our part, and expect the blessing of Hover to meeting of the year, just commenced. G. N. HAMLEN. Secretary.

Brothren, let us each try and be present at this our first neeting of the year, just commenced. Let us come prepared to do our part, and expect the blessing of Heaven to rest on G. M. H.

ORDER OF THE NEW ENGLAND CONFERENCE. Extract from the Conference Journal.] Urdered, Kna an included from For defraying the expenses of the Delegates to the General Conference not yet taken, be taken before the 20th of April, and that they be paid over to J. P. MAGEE, of Boston."

E. A. MANNING, Sco'ry N. E. Conference.

| Cotton | C Boston, March 29, 1834.

TO THE CLERGY OF NEW ENGLAND.— Duty to you, the church, to the soldier and to God, compels us to call urr attention to the work of the U.S. Christian Commission, rather to the work the churches are doing through this lenoy. or rather to the work the churches are doing through this gency.

To-day the question is pressing upon us with terrible power that L WE NOW CEASE FROM OUR LABORS? Do you ask rhy? There can be but one answer that would justify even a hought of such a sad event—weard of means. THERE IS NO IONEY IN THE TREASURY OF THE BOSTON BRANCH. PIELEE IS VERY LITTLE AT PHILADELPHIA The demand or reading matter, for stores and for living teachers of the Word, that comes up to us from our brothers in the field, is arger than ever, and almost terrific in its carnestness. Must ye say NO? rger than ever, and amost terrino in its carnessiness. Auss e say No? e say no? we did not dare to decide till we had told you, and through ou the churches, the exact state of the case, and then the re-possibility of deciding will be with the people of God and to with us who so feel our want of wisdom. What is your

not with us who so feel our want of wisdom. What is your answer?

Many suppose that the proceeds of the great fairs that have been held in the country go into our treasury. If is not so. They swell the means of the Santary Commission, which cares for the body, and isdoing a good work. THE CHRISTIAN COMMISSION IS THE ONLY ORGANIZATION THAT ENTERS THE ARMY CARING FOR BOTH SOUL AND BODY, AND YET IT IS LANGUISHING FOR WANT OF MEANS. Could every Christian see the work in the army as we see it, this would not be so. Will you not help us to so set this matter before the people of your charge that they may get some idea of it? Any of the delegates who have been to the Army, we feel sure, will be glad to tell your people his story. Will you not give

Single copies, and all numbers less than five each, Five to ten, each, And for any additional numbers, each,

A CARD.—Sincere thanks to "A Friend" in the Methodist Episcopal Society of Watertown, for his generous gift of \$55 to his former pastor, and also to the ladies, for their valuable present to his wife.

J. L. HANAFORD.

A CARD.—The und reigned desires to acknowledge his indebtedness to his friends in Townsend, for the beautiful present made to Mrs. H., at a farewell gathering on Monday evening, March 28, accompanied with kind words from Miss Carrie Hill. Also, a purse of \$50 to himself, accompanied with appropriate remarks from Capt. A. D. Fessenden. It is just to say that the present to Mrs. H. was from the ladies of the Congregationalist Society. and a part of the money from members of the same. The morning after these tokens were received, our little boy was remembered by some indies of the Methodist Episcopal Society, in a handsome present.

Palmer, Mass., April 7.

The Markets.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS, for Churches

wittee.

Western, keg,
Veal.

Lamb, # B,
Watton,
Witton,
Witto Schools and Families; adapted to Sacred and Secular Music; greatly superior to Melodeons and Harmoniums for all purposes. They are elegant as pieces of furniture; occupying little space; are not liable to get out of order or out of tune;

LADIES can secure BARGAINS in choice New Styles Dress Goods, BLACK SILKS, blk. Figured and Plain Silks, solid colors, Shawls and Capes. O. S. CURRIER & Co., 94 Hanover

PAGE'S VEGETABLE SYRUP FOR FEMALES.—A Relief to Woman in her hour of trial. This valuable medicine was first introduced in 1835, since which time it has been used by WHOLESALE PRICE.

BEEF, PORK, LARD, &C.
Mess Beef, 49 bbl.,
cash price, 18 00 @20 00
Family Beef, bbl. 24 @25 00
No. 1 do, 00 00 @00 00
Pork, Boston extra clear, 25 00
Boston No. 1, bbl. 25 00
Ohio extra clear, 25 00
Ohio Lard, bbl, 14 50 21 00
Boston Lard, bbl, 14 50 21 00
Ohio Lard, do, 00 00 214 50
Hams, Boston, b, 26 16
Tongues, bbl. 25 00 00
Whole Hogs, 11 4 12
BUTTER, CHEESE AND
EGGS.
Butter,
in tubs, 38 00 @44 00
2d do, 30 00 @33 00
GRAIN. some of the first ladies of the country, and can be relied upon as giving the desired relief. Its object is to assist nature not thwart it. The formula originated with a physician c high standing and extensive practice. It is purely vegetable

Advertisements.

cation.

OUT OF PRISON. 1 Vol. 12mo., \$1.25. This extraordinary work, by a popular New England author, is already attracting much attention. Such has been the demand, that the first edition, although large, was exhausted on the day of publication.

The second edition will be ready very soon. It should be read, and we have no doubt will be by thousands, who will each add their test mony to the value of the work.

GRAVES & YOUNG, PUBLISHERS,
April 13

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TO LEARN PIANO PLAYING EASILY, Correctly and thoroughly, use "RICHARDSON'S NEW METHOD." Ten thousand copies of this work are sold every year. Its easily understood Lessons, its attractive Exercises, and its general plan of leading the pupil gradually from a knowledge of the simplest rudiments to an ability to perform difficult music, have made it a universal favorite with teachers and scholars in every place where it has been introduced. Price \$3. and scholars in every place where it has been introduced.

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April 13

This institution was established for the cure of Diseases by the use of innocent vegetable remedies, entirely disearding Poisonous Drugs. It has now been in successful practice for

Persons having Cancers, or those afflicted with complicated omplaint, Heart Complaint, Rheumatism, Female Com-aints, and a great variety of diseases, are successfully treat-by medicine which may be sent to any part of the country, rith full directions.

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Note. Persons wishing to investigate this method of practice, or its superior success, will be furnished with a pamphlet descriptive of treatment, free, by addressing R. GREENE, M.D., 18 Temple Piace, Boston, Mass.

3t. April 13 CAMPBELL HOUSE, NO. 6 WILSON'S LANE,

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way of their own in doing business which has stood the test of time remarkably well. Recently they have added all the new, and some original improvements to their former facilities, which enables them to execute the finest work at the lowest prices.

The Transpir's Processing Processing Prices.

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DR. EDGAR WEBB,
April 13 9t 17 Bedford Street,

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Gents: I feel it a duty that I owe to the public, to inform them of a successful experiment that I lately made with your Pain Killer, by applying it in a way for which I never heard it recommended. I had a very valuable horse which was violently attacked with Colic, and appeared to be in great agony. I made use of every remedy I had ever heard of, but all to no purpose. I gave him up to die; and, in fact, he was so far gone, that he lay and could not raise up his head, or hold it up when lifted. A thought struck me, that I would give him a dose of Pain Killer. I poured four or five spoonsful in a pint of milk, and gave it to him, and in twenty minutes as much more, and in a half an hour he was on his feet, and in about as much longer was perfectly restored, and put in the harness.

Respectfully yours,

STOCKDALE JACKMAN, East Liverpool, O.
Prices, 35 cents, 75 cents, and \$1.50 per bottle. No. 10. A. 6.

INHALING TURE for common air—will arrest and cure CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, enlarged TONSILS, if seasonably employed more effectually than all other means, Remit \$2.10 to Dr. J. M. Howe, 227 Grand Street, New York. The tube and instructions will be forwarded.

Feb. 24.

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Is positively not a dye. It is admitted by the highest
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Hair Dressers. Depot, United States Hotel, Room 16, Beach
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March 2

Advertisements.

and disturbing controversics, and the connects of arms, not a 1776 to the close of the War. Will be issued in two volumes of 600 pages each. Sold by subscription only. O. D. CABE & Co., Hartford, Conn., Publishers. Agents employed at the Branch Office, by Horace King, Si Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

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MITH'S CATARRH SNUFF. For the Cure and immediate relief of CATARRH AND COLD IN THE HEAD, DRYNESS OF THE AIR PASSAGES, HEADACHE, &c. This Snuff is free from all lagredients which are calculated to make one sneeze. It is soothing and efficient in its effects upon the head and throat. It breaks up Coryza, or saiveling cold in the head, and removes all obstructions in the various air passages in the throat which renders the voice harsh and uncertain.

Let those afflicted with frequent Colds and Catarrh, try one box of this Snuff, and they will never be without it. All Clergymen, Public Speakers and Singers should use it, as it gives clearness and volume to the voice.

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March 30—3mos

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DELIBLE INK. For Marking Linen, Muslin, Silk,
By years of use has proved itself
THE BEST,
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Gents:—I have the pleasure to assure you that the SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR purchased of you for use in my family, has proved equal to my highest expectations, and I have recommended it to many of my friends similarly afflicted. I feel that it is almost a specific in such complaints, and am willing that you should use my name for the good of the afflicted, if by so doing they may be induced to try it and be relieved. Assuring you of my continued health,
I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES G. BLAKE.

"I have used the LIVER INVIGORATOR prepared by Dr. SANFORD, in my family during the past summer, and have found it to be a Medicine of great value for the purposes for which it is recommended. It has also been used by others in my congregation, from whom it has received high commenda. Io. M. VAN BUREN.

Pastor of the Rel'd Dutch Church, New Lotts, L. k." Pastor of the Rel'd Dutch Church, New Louis, L. T.
The Liver Invigorator cures SICK HEADACHE, BILIOUS
ATTACKS, and all derangements of the Liver, Stomach and
Bowels. It acts as a powerful Strengthening agent in cases
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LANGWORTHY'S NEW PATENT LEVER HINGE
TRUSS, for the Cure of Ruptures, sent by Express, or as or-

TRUSS, for the Care of Ruptures, sent by Express, or as or dered, on receipt of Stx Dollars for Single Instrument, or Twelve for Double. Send measure round the body two luche below top of hip bone, stating side ruptured.

S. T. W. SANFORD & CO.,
April 22

19

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KENNEDY'S RHEUMATIC LINIMENT. The attention of the public is called to this most excellent of all Liniments, as a perfect and speedy cure for all the aches and pains that ficeh is heir to.

RHEUMATISM is caused by the stagnation of the fulds, arising from checked perspiration—is cured by a few bottles of KRNNEDY'S RHEUMATIC LINIMENT.

NEURALGIA—the king of all pain—is caused by an inflammation of the nerves—is instantly cured by a few applications of KENNEDY'S RHEUMATIC LINIMENT.

SPRAINS are caused by an over-extension and a sudden re-action of the muscles—is cured by a few bottles of KENNEDY'S RHEUMATIC LINIMENT—equally good for man or beast. PLEURISY is an unfammation of the lining of the ribb—is cured by a few bottles of KENNEDY'S RHEUMATIC LINIMENT.

CLEARS I sal minimum on the liming of the ribersured by a few bottles of Kennedy's Rubeumatic LiniMent.

BRUISES are caused by a sudden pressure of the flesh and
smashing of the tilseus—is instantly relieved by Kennedy's
RHEUMATIC LINIMENT.

CRAMP is a contraction of the muscles, caused by a sudden stoppage of the nervous fluid, which prevents animal life
having a free flow—is curved by a few applications of KenneDy's Rheumatic Liniment.

BILIOUS COLIC is caused by a neuralgia in the stomach
and bowels—take a teaspoonful of Kennedy's Rheumatic
Liniment in warm water every half hour until cured.

MILIOUS COLIC is caused by a neuralgia in the stomach
and bowels—take a teaspoonful of Kennedy's Rheumatic
Liniment in warm water every half hour until cured.

MILIOUS COLIC is caused by a neural pice of flaunel with
Kennedy's Ruber of the glads—wet a pice of flaunel with
bud, and you will be well claiments, apply it on going to
bud, and you will be well claiments, apply it on going to
HEADACHE AND THROBBING OF THE TEMPLES
is caused by a pressure from insensible perspiration—is cured
by a few applications of Kennedy's Rheumatic Liniment.

WEAKNESS OF THE BACK—Follow the direction in
the circular around each bottle.

FOR A HARD, DRY AND HOLLOW OLD COUGH WEAKNESS OF THE BACK—Follow the direction in the circular around each bottle.

FOR A HARD, DRY AND HOLLOW OLD COUGH that racks your system at every spasm. You will dip a cloth in hot water and lay it on your threat and chest until it is cold; (this will relax the nerves and flesh) you will immediately saturate another cloth with the Liniment, and lay it on your throat and chest; the Liniment will penetrate into every fibre and cell of your breast and lungs. Do this every night for two or three weeks, and the result will appear miraculous to you. You may take a few drops of the Liniment on a lump of sugar, and let it dissolve slowly in your mouth; this will allay all tickling and irritation of the throat. It is good for Toothache, Earache, Swelled Face and Inflammation of every kind. Every family should have a full supply for the winter.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, Roxbury, Mass.,

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, Roxbury, Mass., and sold by Druggists everywhere. 6mos Nov 4 3000 TONS COE'S SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.

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Southport, Me., March 18.

March 30

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Acquired Capital, over \$5,008,649.
Beceived for Premiums and interest the past year, \$1,344.
Paid in dividenda, 214.
Total amount of losses paid to Feb. 1, 1863, 3,000.
Total amount of dividenda 2,174.
Amount received for interest the past year, \$367,235 74.
Amount of losses (144 lives) 44.
363,450 00

Excess of interest received over losses,
Dividend declared the past year, 50 per cent.
Dividend of profits declared annually on the first day of February EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE ENSERTY OF THE INSURED.
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May 30

Example 19

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Objections.

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March 2

public have long been in want of some convenient, safe and beneficial Dentrifice, which could be relied on as having a healthy and preserving effect on the teeth and gume. Hun-dreds of worthless preparations have already been offered, as such, in the form of powders, pastes and liquids, when a trial has only proved them injurious to the enamel of the teeth, or else too inconvenient and unpleasant for daily use, so indis-pensable to the preservation of the teeth. The Sozodont is offered with all confidence as a Beautifier and Preserver of the Teeth, a scientific combination, every ingredient of which is known to have a beneficial influence on the teeth and gums, imparting a delightful and refreshing taste and feeling to the make it apleasure to use it; is perfectly free from all seids or other ingredients having the least tendency to injure the

other ingredients having the least tendency to injure the enamel.

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Poetry.

"CLEAR SHINING."

The hills rise brown and sere; the wintry sky Hangs dull and lowering; all the trees stand bare, Leafless and patient, waiting for the warmth, The wooing tenderness of the soft air That fills the spring-time with its new sweet life

The last year's nests, deserted, hold within

Their little walls no tiny, fluttering breasts Of birds made happy with their new-fledged young :-Only the cold winds rock them-only rests Within them now, white snows and chilly rains. No blossom stirs the blackened earth, and lifts Its sweet face upward; only dead leaves lie

In heaps and drifts, and all the hidden roots Of blooms sleep softly, while the bleak winds sigh,—Roots, hidden, of the future's perfectness.

Under the leaden clouds, the cold, grey waves Surge wearily in, and tangle in the sands

The dripping weeds; the great rocks, black and worn, Break with their strength the waves, scorning the han The Sea thrusts out to drag them to its arms.

'Tis morning yet, but all the day grows dark-Grows dark and thick with the swift drifting down

Of the white mist, hiding the sea, the rocks, The sandy hills, the low-roofed fishing town,— Thick, blinding mist, and the chill wintry air Are over all; the garden paths are dank, And littered with the blackened, drifting leaves. No vines climb round the window, and the bank Where summer roses bloomed, and trailed their sweets Shows only now unsightly, broken stalks.

All outer life is wintry, dark and drear; Faith's strong, clear eye alone can pierce the gloom, Behold fair sunshine just beyond the clouds, See the cold clouds anew make warm, sweet room For coming flowers-see life, and warmth and light All outer life is wintry, dark and drear-

Ah! once, this inner life could cry, " No night, No day, howsoe'er blinded-shrouded thick With clouds and lowering mist, can show less light Than maketh fair and sweet this soul's poor room.

Ah ! once this life within could cry, " Of all The darkness, cold and dreariness that fill The outer world-a darker, drearier life, A darker, drearier day-time, night-time still Enshroudeth me, and no light shineth through."

But now? O sing, glad Soul, the new, sweet song! O sing! though in rough, broken numbers wrought; Sing of the wondrous light, the wondrous peace-A liviny light, from light unfading brought A peace that calms, and fills the soul with heaven.

Sealed are Earth's streams, their gladsome voices hushed Sing on, still sing! for living waters flow .-'Tis thine to draw with joy from brimming wells,-To draw, and drink, and still forever know Increasing, still increasing joys within.

O sing, glad Soul! 'tis drear and chill without, But sweet and tender sunshine broods within. O sing, glad Soul! Earth has but withered leaves, But rarest blossoms bud and bloom within, And sweeter songs than Summer sings are thine. Chelsea, Mass.

Communications.

For Zion's Herald. FIRST BOOK OF CHRONICLES OF THE CHAPTER THIRD.

And it came to pass, in the first year of the reign " Abraham," in the twelfth month-which is the mont Adar-the thirteenth of the month, about midday that the Beams in the Temple of the Tribe of Wesley at Chicopee, parted asunder, so that the roof thereof fell to the ground, and "great was the fall of it." And the Trustees, and Stewards gathered themselves together, and said one to another, "Men and Breth-Now there was but a little way off, a Temple of the Tribe of Channing, a people who feared God and eschewed evil. And it came to pass, when the "Rulers" of the Tribe of Channing saw what had befallen the Temple of the Tribe of Wesley, that they were exceedingly sorry, and sent a message unto the Tribe of Wesley, saying, "Behold our Temple is not left unto us desolate; " Now, therefore, as oft as we go up to worship, so oft shall ye go up and worship the God of your Fathers, in our Temple, without money and without price, and none shall molest you or make you afraid." And the Trible of Wesley answered, "We will go."

Now there was one Abraham, whose surname Porter, a cunning artificer in wood, and him they employed to repair the waste places of the Temple. And it came to pass in the second year of the reign of Abraham in the month "Nisan," the first of the month, that the chief Priests and Elders of the Tribe of Wesley, sojourning in the Province of Massachu setts Bay, gathered themselves together at Westfield, to see how they could spread the glad tidings over the said Province! And the chief Priest, whose surname s Janes, sent Pliny the Elder, whose surname Wood, to minister to the tribe at Chicopee. And as he journeyed and drew nigh unto the city, the Stewards sent messengers unto Him, greeting, which thing pleased the Elder exceedingly. And the people received Him gladly.

And it came to pass after the space of five months that the Waste places of the Temple were repaired, so that all the people said with one accord, "The Glory of this latter House shall be greater than the former!" And the people spake unto Pliny the Elder, on this wise: Go to now, let us send a message unto Lorenzo, whose surname is Thayer, who formerly ministered to the House of Chicopee; peradventure he will come, and dedicate our beautiful Temple, to the worship of the most High." And it came to pass on the thirty-first day of the seventh month, that he came, and when it was eventide, he spake unto the people on this wise: " Out of Zion. the perfection of beauty, God hath shined." And there was great Joy in that City. And it came to pass in the end of the second year of the reign of Abraham," that He sent forth an Edict, "proclaiming Liberty throughout all the land, to nearly all the Inhabitants thereof." And the "Freedmen" praised God with a loud voice for their deliverance, and rejoiced with exceeding great Joy. And they sang a song, like unto that which Moses and Miriam sung, when they escaped from the house of Bondage. And one of the chief Priests, whose surname was Ames, went to the King, and obtained permission to go in search of the lost Tribe of Wesley. Now there were certain tribes, who had forsaken the God of their Fathers, and had gone after strange gods, even the god of Slavery; and this they did under the wicked reign of John, whose surname was Tyler, about the year 1844. And it came to pass when the chief Priest found a remnant of one of the lost Tribes, that he entered their synagogue, and drave out those who made merchandize of Slaves, and the Souls of Men. And when he found a Priest who had not bowed the knee to Baal, he sent him to minister to the remnant of the tribe which chanced to remain. In the mean time, the Lord gave Pliny the Elder,

a favor in the eyes of all the people." And the word of the Lord grew and multiplied. And it came to pass after Pliny the Elder had lived two whole years in his own hired house in Chicopee, that he nust needs go to "Derbe," and "Lystra," and perhaps preach the Gospel at Rome also. And as the gather themselves together as they were wont to do, bound in spirit to Chelsea, which is by the seaside, not knowing the things that shall befall me there." And the People besought him to tarry yet a little, but he said, Nay, " For I trust in the Lord Jesus, to send Timotheus unto you shortly, that I also may be of

good comfort when I hear of your state." And there was one Isaac, whose surname was Allen, a just man, who feared God, and he was a dealer in purple and fine linen, and he said unto Orrin, whose surname is Darling, (who had long been the

Standard Bearer of the Tribe of Wesley,) "If the Lord will, let us go into a certain city and continue there, and buy and sell and get gain." And Orrin said we will go. Now when the stewards heard what Isaac had done, they spake unto him in the words of Jacob, Are we not bereaved? Mason is not, Mordecai is not, and now do you seek to take Orrin away? "All these things are against us." And it came to pass when the children of the Tribe of Wesley heard what Orrin their standard bearer had done, that they were exceeding sorrowful, and were ready to say with Elisha, "My Father! My Father! the charriots of Israel and the horsemen thereof."

And they mourned for him certain days, sorrowing gressions, for my name's sake, and will not remember

the "standard bearer," will they not be found writ-ten in the Book of Chronicles of the Tribe of Wesley, by Abel whose surname is Stevens. Chicopee, March 29.

Children.

TRY AGAIN. Once Bruce of Scotland flung him down
In a lonely mood to think;
"Tis true he was monarch and wore a crown,
But his heart was beginning to sink.

For he had been trying to do a great deed, To make his people glad; He had tried and tried, but he couldn't succeed,

He flung himself down in sore despair,
As grieved as a man could be;
And as hour after hour he poudered there,
"I must give up at last," said he. Now just at the moment a spider dropped,
With its silken cobweb clue;
And the king, in the midst of his thinking, stopped
To see what the spider would do.

It soon began to cling and climb Straight up with strong endeavor, But down it came, time after time, As near to the ground as ever.

But, nothing discouraged, again it went And traveled a half-yard higher; "Twas a delicate thread it had to tread And a road where its feet would tire.

Again it fell and swung below,
But again it quickly mounted;
Till up and down, now fast, now slow,
Nine brave attempts were counted. "Sure," cried the king, " the foolish thing

Will strive no more to climb, When it toils so hard to reach and cling, But steadily upward, inch by inch, Higher and higher it passed, Till a bold little run, at the very last pinch, Put it into its web at last.

"Bravo! bravo!" the king cried out,
"All honor to those who try!
The spider up there defied despair,—
He conquered; why shouldn't I?" And Bruce of Scotland braced his mind,

And, as gossips tell the tale,
He tried once more, as he'd tried before,
And that time he did not fail.

Before winter had fairly set in, and while the hills and valleys were bare, a large herd of buffalo came slowly over one of those long, swelling hills found in the Western prairies. They were coming down into the valley for their afternoon meal. Just at night they lay down for rest and for chewing the culd. Among them was a young buffalo who could run, and leap, and bellow at a great rate, and who felt that he was the smartest, and the handsomest, and the wisest of any one in the whole flock! After capering round for a long time, just to show that he was not tired, he came and lay down close to an old, silent patriarch, who had seen more years than Young Buff had months. As he lay silent, the clouds covered the heavens, and it was evident that the storm was coming. Presently a little flake of snow came wavering down, and lighting upon a single spire of grass near the nose of the young buffalo.

"Pray, who are you?"

"My name is Snow Flake."

"Where did you come from?"
"Out of that dark cloud."

"Well, you are a very pretty white fellow to come out of so dark a place. But what a feeble, light, weak think you are. You can't bend that spire of grass.

yet, let my brothers come with me, we are so strong that we can master all you buffalo."

"A very likely story that! I should like to see you "A very likely story that: I should like to see you try. Why, we could trample you into the ground, and destroy you. We are strong, and despise feeble things. There now—where are you?" and with that he gave a puff, and away flew the poor little Snow

But presently another came, and then another, and But presently another came, and then another, and more and faster, till the air was full of them. They came down so gently, so noiselessly, and so softly, that Mr. Buffalo hardly knew they were coming. So he lay and chewed his cud, and cared nothing about them. He went to sleep dreaming of the rich pasture he would find to-morrow. All night the flakes came falling, falling. When the next morning came, the whole face of the country was covered with a mantle of white, and every tuft of grass was buried deep under the snow. The buffalo now woke up, and began to rise up and scratch themselves, and think about breakfast. Mr. Young Buff rose with the rest, but he now found the snow far deeper than his legs but he now found the snow far deeper than his legs were long. He found that it soon tired him to move. The old patriarch told them they must now wallow their way to the nearest woods, to eat the limbs and small trees, while the snow lasted, and told them these woods were at least ten miles off. He then ordered woods were at least ten miles off. He then ordered Young Buff to go on ahead and break a path, since he knew how easy it would be to tread the flakes under foot, and how such feeble things were to be despised! Poor fellow! He started, and went ploughing along, urging the snow each side, but he soon began to grow tired. His breath was short. His legs felt heavy. His sides trembled. "O dear!" said he, "who would have thought there could be so much

power in those little snow flakes?"

Just then there was a terrible commotion in the whole herd, for they discovered a party of Indians whole herd, for they discovered a party of inmans making towards them on snow-shoes. They had spears and long knives, and it was plain that they could run on the snow much faster than the buffalo could run in it. On they came with shouts and yells, and began to select the largest buffalo, and spear them through and through. The poor creatures tried them through and through. The poor creatures tried to run away, but in vain. Their path was marked with blood, and here and there a great creature gave out and lay down to die, and the slaughter went on. Young Buff escaped for a time, simply because he was so small, and he ran and ploughed with all his might. All in vain. The Indian was after him, and the spear almost touched him. Just then, as he shut

the spear almost touched him. Just then, as he shut his eyes, expecting to be thrust through, he felt that he was falling headlong over a precipice! Down he went, rolling over and bounding from rock to rock, till he found himself away down at the bottom of the precipice, almost smothered in snow, but not a bone broken! The Indian came and peeped over, and found he could not get him, and so he turned back to the rest of the herd.

"Well, well!" said Young Buff, "what power in the snow flakes! A few moments ago they were too powerful for all the buffalo family, and now they have caught me in their arms, else I should have been dashed to pieces. As long as I live I will never again despise anything that God has made; however small and feeble it may seem." A wise resolution, Mr. Buff.—S. S. Times.

THE DEBT PAID.

A little boy stood in a store one day, eating an apple. After he had eaten all that was good, he made a movement to throw the remainder out of the door, but he threw it so awkardly that it hit a pane of glass and broke it. He was a truthful boy, and when the

and broke it. He was a truthful boy, and when the storekeeper asked who had broken the glass, he owned that he had done it.

The boy was in great trouble when the merchant told him that he must pay for the glass. He had no money, and could get none except by applying to his father. But he was very unwilling to tell his father about the broken glass. He was unwilling to confess. He put it off a long time; but the longer he put it off the worse he felt. At last he summoned all his courage, and told his father what he had done. His father treated him very kindly, and gave him money to pay ted him very kindly, and gave him money to pay

"Were I to live a thousand years," said this little "Were I to live a thousand years," said this little boy, after he became a man, "I could never forget the load that was taken off my heart when I confessed to my father what I had done. I felt like another person. My heart fairly leaped for joy when I heard the kind tones of my father's voice."

He owed a debt he could not pay. That was the cause of his trouble. We all owe a debt we cannot nave a debt the Could have a debt the Could have a debt the Could have a debt the country of the could have a debt the could have a deb

cause of his trouble. We all owe a debt we cannot pay—a debt to God's law, to God's justice. When the sinner becomes sensible of this debt, when he begins to feel its pressure, then he is in trouble. He knows the debt must be paid, or he must suffer the penalty of God's broken law.

Though this boy could not pay the debt, his father was able and willing to pay it. So it is with the sinner. He cannot pay the debt, but Jesus is able and willing to pay it.

And they mourned for him certain days, sorrowing most of all for the words which he spake; fearing that they should see his face no more.

The rest of the acts of Pliny the Elder, and Orrin the "standard bearer," will they not be found written the standard bearer," will they not be found written.

ENIGMAS. No. 19.

I am composed of 23 letters. My 1, 3, 14, is an animal. My 17, 22, 10, 14, 2, is a cardinal point. My 21, 8, 6, 20, 4, is a garment. My 12, 5, 5, 19, 18, is a girl's name. My 23, 9, 1, 15, is a part of the body.

My 11, 16, 7, 13, is a drink. My 14, 3, 4, is a name applied to sailors. My whole is the name of the author. No. 20.

My 14, 12, 10, 19, 24, 30, 6, 1, is a famed historia My 9, 11, 32, 17, 14, 8, 10, 32, is one of God's con My 16, 19, 20, 29, 15, 14, 11, 6, 18, 10, 33, is

My 30, 9, 31, 18, 14, 18, 23, 19, 34, 29, 36, 37, 1 My 33, 2, 3, 4, 28, 6, 12, 41, 3, 14, 30, 40, 41, is a

My 7, 14, 18, 39, 27, 4, 32, is a virtue we ought a

My 6, 12, 36, 14, 30, 39, 1, is a man's name My 5, 6, 30, 29, 13, 11, 22, most people are fond My 21, 29, 27, 4, 32, God smiles upon.

My 23, 30, 25, 26, 18, 3, 14, 38, 35, 11, 4, 4, 15, My whole is what the writer would like every or

Answers. No. 17-The Ladies' Repository, pub lished at Cincinnati and New York; at J. P. Magee's No. 5 Cornhill, Boston, Mass. No. 18-Benjamin Franklin.

Miscellany.

WAITING FOR THE SPRING. As breezes stir the morning,

A silence reigns in air;
Steel blue the heavens above me,
Movoless the trees and bare;
Yet unto me the stillness
This burden seems to bring—

"Patience! the earth is waiting, Waiting for the Spring." Strong ash, and sturdy chestn Rough oak, and poplar high, Stretch out their sapless branche

Against the wintry sky. Even the guilty aspen
Hath ceased her quivering,
As though she too were waiting,
Waiting for the Spring.

I strain mine ears to listen, If haply where I stand, But one stray note of music May sound in all the land.

"Why art thou mute, O blackbird?
O thrush, why dost not sing?"
Ah! surely they are waiting,
Waiting for the Spring. O heart! thy days are darksome;

O heart, thy nights are drear; But soon shall streams of sunshine

Waiting for the Spring. MR. BEECHER'S PRESENT OPINION ABOUT

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher strenuously denied that slavery is dead, either legally or in fact, and

We know that within the lines of the rebel arm there are three million slaves. As yet we learn they are docile, amenable to the will of their masters, paare docine, amenable to the will of their masters, pa-tient and subservient. This state of things exists where war and its desolations surround them, where inducements, civil and military, are held out to them; what, then, will be the fact when peace is some and war is at an end? Do you suppose there is less of lust, less of laziness, less of avarice in the South than there was before the war? Lust, avarice, and laziness are the basis on which slavery has ever rested. Will not the value of the slave be as great as ever as an article of commerce? Can he not pick cotton and cut sugar-cane, and grow corn as well as ever? Don't be deceived. Slavery is not dead. ever? Don't be deceived. Slavery is not dead. You may cut a wasp in two with a sword, and the head will creep off one way, but who will without caution approach the tailicular sting. You may cut slavery in two with a sword, but so long as it virtualslavery in two with a sword, but so long as it virtually exists its sting is there. The only way to kill awasp is to m-m-mash it, and the only way to kill slavery is to grind it to political powder. We must begin at once. Inundate our representatives at Washington with petitions thick as snow flakes. There is a right and proper and effectual way of killing slavery. We must have a constitutional amendment prohibiting forever the introduction or existence of slavery in the country. A convention of the States should be called, and the whole question set at rest forever, so that no pliant court can misconstrue it, no

The committee of the Ohio Legislature to investigate the escape of John Morgan and his men from the prison at Columbus, report that the prisoners had no aid and needed none, and that the military authorities are to blame for lack of vigilance in the matter. One Lieut. Jadkins had the oversight of the prisoners, and should have inspected their cells every day. If he had he would have discovered their operations for escape. Not only did he neglect this obvious duty, but he used to fill the orders of the prisoners for articles from the outside, and some of these orders included medicines, gutta percha buttons, wine, a vice, files and two dozen watchmakers' or diamond saws. The saws were on two separate orders.

HOW JOHN MORGAN ESCAPED.

wine, a vice, files and two dozen watchmakers' or diamond saws. The saws were on two separate orders.
One of these orders was signed by Basil Duke.
Those packages, as well as the prisoners' mail, were
taken in and out of the prison without going through
the hands of the warden, and without his knowledge,
and in some gases against his orders. The committee
think Judkins should be discharged from the service
—a very slight punishment.—Springfield Republican.

A few months since a hundred persons sat down at a festive celebration in the Hartz mountains, where pork in various forms was the principal food. Of these, eighty persons are in their graves, and of the remainder the majority linger with a fearful malady. This strange event has led to the discovery that this food was charged with flesh worms in all stages of development, or trichinal, found in the muscular tissues of the survivors, and traced to the pork. These flesh worms are not killed by ordinary cooking, and multiply rapidly by thousands. A great alarm exists in Germany, and the eating of pork in many places is now entirely abandoned.

PASTORAL VISITS.—There is no person or family that is not made better by a proper pastoral visit. So we think. A pastoral visit, a true one, is not a visit of systematic form, but a visit of religious sympathy, counsel and prayer. The good that can be accomplished by such visits is incalculable.

Biographical.

LUCINDA B. ADAMS died in Israel. Next to her aged 90 years.
Sister A. was truly a mother in Israel. Next to her God she loved the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which, she had been a member more than thirty years. During the past winter I visited her often, and although suffering the severest pain she would seem to forget it all, and thank and praise God when told of the work of the Lord in our midst. "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord."

L. DRAPER.

under the direction of the Presiding Elder, and continued to preach more or less, as the cares of a family would permit until his failing health forbid. Bro. H. was a man of moral worth and inflexible adherence to principle. His sound, practical sense, combined with his recognition of the Bible standard of right, did not incline him to a politic neutrality nor a cold conservatism, but he was decided in his opinions, and fearless in maintaining them, and his influence, political and religious, was marked and beneficial. During the last two years of his life he passed through deep waters of affliction; the death of his companion, a son and a daughter of adult age, was more than the feeble tenement could endure. But his work was well done, and though he saw much for which to live, he heard gladly the Master say, "Come up higher." He leaves a son in feeble health, a widow and numerous friends. His services were widely sought on funeral occasions, for which his ardent sympathies and deep experience eminently fitted him. He extended a cordial welcome and hearty cooperation to all who labored in his Master's cause. "The memory of the just is blessed."

C. A. Parker.

BRO. ASAHEL GOUCH died at Springfield, Mass., Sept. 16, aged 73 years.

He had been for many years a pilgrim in the way to Mount Zion, walking with firmer and steadier step as he drew near to the end of the journey, till at last, in a good old age he departed, leaving his friends the hope that he has found the long-sought rest. His aged companion survives him, faithful and devoted, and full of the consolation and rejoicing of Christian hope.

A. McKeown.

Lois C. Coats, daughter of Bro. Goodrich Coats, of Columbia, died in Pittsburg, N. H., Jan. 17, aged 16 yrs. Lois has ever been a peculiarly affectionate and lovely girl, and more so since our late camp meeting at Bloomfield, where she sought the Saviour, and has since often spoken of her hope, which now we trust

"is changed to glad fruition,
Faith to sight and prayer to praise."

D. W. BARBER.

JOHN DOLLIVER died in Fremont, Me., Jan. 22, age He was a great sufferer. His sickness was long an painful. He died of a cancer. He neglected the salva tion of the soul until disease brought him low; he the sought and found the Saviour, and died happy.

HANNAH E. REED died in Tremont, Me., Feb. aged 16 years.

She like many others chose the things of the world, did not "Seek first the kingdom of God and his righteousness." Disease brought her low; she then flew to Christ, and found him. Her sickness was short but severe; she passed away calm and peaceful. Her last words were, "Sweet Jesus." SARAH STANLEY died in Tremont, Feb. 20, aged about

52 years.
Sister S. has been a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this place for a number of years. Her sickness was short but painful. Death found her ready and waiting. The church has lost a faithful member, the Sabbath School a kind and good teacher. May God sustain the afflicted ones.

J. A. Plumer.

Termont Me. MINNIE A. WHEELER, daughter of John W. and Phee Wheeler, died in Salem, N. H., July 2, 1863, aged 1

years.
She loved the Sunday School, and had learned to pray.
We feel confident she is now singing the praises of God
above.
IRAD TAGGART.

MRS. MARY D. GALE, wife of Wm. V. Gale, died in MRS. MARY D. GALE, wife of Wm. V. Gale, died in Bethlehem, N. H., Feb. 24, aged 54 years.

This truly Christian lady experienced religion when she was thirteen years old, and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, and remained a faithful, unobtrusive member to the hour of her death. Her sickness was protracted, but her confidence in Christ was unwavering. As she neared the better land, her happiness and desire to depart and be with Christ increased. She died as the good die, in the full enjoyment of a good hope of a glorious immortality. May God comfort the husband.

L. P. Cushman.

May God comfort the husband. L. P. CUSHMAN.

MARCIA ELLEN MERRITHEW, wife of W. H. Merrithew, and eldest daughter of Capt. C. C. Smart, died at Chelsea, March 24, aged 30 years.

Sister Merrithew experienced religion some three years since, at Camden, Me., and there joined the class. Her position in life and the circumstances attending, almost overwhelmed her. It seemed as though the waves of trial had all gone over her; yet in it all God was good. Consumption claimed its victim, and some two week's since she was brought to her father's house to die. Her little ones she committed to God without a waver of faith. Three things she desired, to be satisfied. 1st. A clear evidence of her acceptance with God. 2d. Grace to deliver a timely counsel to all the family. 3d. Strength from on high, that she might endure her sufferings without a murmur. In the goodness of God all these were fully vouch-safed to her. She finished her course with joy.

Chelsea, March 30. J. Oramel Peck.

MRS. MARY M. CUSHING died in Rockland, Me., Mars. Mary M. Cushing died in Rockland, Me., March 4, aged 39 years.
Sister C. experienced religion when about fifteen years of age, and maintained a consistent Christian character till her Saviour called her to himself. And though for several years confined at home by feeble health, deprived of sanctuary privileges, when the summons came she was of sanctuary privileges, when the summons came she was ready; and committed her husband, daughter and son, who but a few weeks before bid her farewell to obey his country's call, and other friends, to the care of the good Shepherd. She died in peace, and sleeps in Jesus.

E. W. HUTCHINSON.

MRS. HANNAH HOODLETTE died in Newcastle, Me. MRS. HANNAH HOODLETTE died in Newcastle, Me., March 24, aged 47 years.

In a Methodist class meeting, at the age of 14 years, she was truly converted. For years she was prevented from joining the church of her choice, but twenty-six years ago she became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and so remained till after a most triumphant death she was called to join the church above.

Newcastle, March 29.

E. Davies.

ANN JANE PHETTEPLACE, of Thompson, Ct., wife of George W. Phetteplace, of the 18th Regiment Conn. Vols., died at the parsonage in Quarryville, Conn., Sister P. came to make us a brief visit, was taken sick two days after her arrival, and in three weeks was taken thome a corpse. She was converted seventeen years ago, and ever after maintained a remarkably even, consistent Christian life. Death came unexpectedly, but in her dying hour she was enabled to trust in the Saviour, and realize his presence. Her husband arrived from the army in season to attend her funeral. By her death an aged father and mother are left childless, a son motherless, and the light of the husband's home is gone out. But they sorrow not "as others which have no hope."

Walter Ela.

DAVID SPERRY died in Bolton, Conn., Feb. 19, 1864 aged 78 years.

More than fifty years ago Father Sperry gave himself up to the service of God, and on his death-bed was able to say, "I have kept the faith." Grace sustained him through a protracted sickness, and he departed with the full assurance that to die was gain.

Quarryville, March 30.

WALTER ELA.

MR. DANIEL NASH died in East Raymond, March 9 MR. DANIEL NASH died in East Raymond, March 9, 1864, aged 62 years.

He was converted about forty years ago, and soon after joined the Freewill Baptist Church in this place. In Sept. 1846 he united with the Methodist Episcopal Church here, and has since been a worthy member. He had been a class leader for several years, and was always at his post. When the place has been without a preacher, he has kept the "little flock" together. His last sickness was distresssing, and it somewhat impaired his mind. Among his last words were, "I go where 'the inhabitant shall not say, I am not sick."" Thus the church here has lost one of her best and most useful members; but while she mourns, his spirit dwells in healthier climes.

East Raymond, March 23.

J. W. SAWYER.

CAPT. CHASE PEASE died in Edgartown, March 17 was received into full membership here in the year 1814. He has been a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal Church about half a century. Having early cast in his lot with God's people, he joyfully shared with them the persecutions and sacrifices, then the common blessing of the Methodists. He devoted time, influence and means to the cause. He has been heard to say that he had many times given the last cent he possessed to his preacher withcause. He has been heard to say that he had many times given the last cent he possessed to his preacher without knowing where the next was coming from. He was a kind husband, fond parent, and reliable citizen. Venerable in form, as well as in years; his Christian counsels were heard with delight. He had held posts of honor and trust in the church and in the town. His last utterances, and the signs given when he could no longer speak, were all expressive of continued trust in God. Family and friends mourn their loss, but they do so not doubting that the change to him is one of un speakable gain.

H. VINCENT.

Mrs. LUCY BRYANT, wife of Amasa Bryant, died in MRS. LUCY BRYANT, wife of Amasa Bryant, died in Lawrence, March 16, aged 42 years. A member of the Haverhill Street M. E. Church, diffident and retiring, her piety shone most conspicuously in the domestic circle, and in the private walks of benevolence. In her the poor had a true friend, the inexperienced a safe counselor, and the afflicted a daughter of censolation. Around her bier not only afflicted relatives wept, but the grateful tears of the aged and the poor mingled with those of the wealthy, the educated, the young, and attested the esteem in which the deceased was universally held. For over three years she was an invalid confined to her chamber and couch, and during this period she sweetly exemplified the sustaining power of our holy religion.

Lawrence, March 24.

R. S. Stubbs.

James Ansel Copyin, of North Lovell, gave his heart to God at the tender age of 14, and ever afterwards maintained a religious life. In December last, at the call of his country he enlisted, and was placed in the 1st Maine Heavy Artillery, Co. E, and stationed at Maryland Heights, where he died March 5th, of measles and eryspelas, aged 28. From the time he entered his own home in health on a furlough from Augusta to the time he was returned to it in his coffin, was just two months. While sick in the Hospital he took delight in reading the word of God, especially the 14th chapter of John. His dying testimony we have not—for reason had field her throne; but his living testimony we have. He was a dutiful son, affectionate husband and indulgent father. He leaves a young wife, three little children, parents and others to mourn his loss.

Lovell. March 29.

. Advertisements. Advertisements.

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that time it has been used by thousands, and in no instance
has it failed to give perfect satisfaction.
THE VENETIAN DYE is the cheapest in the world. Its
price is only Fifty Cents, and each bottle contains double the
quantity of dye to those usually sold for \$1.
THE VENETIAN DYE is the safest composition of its class.
It is warranted not to injure the hair or the scalp in the
slightest degree.
THE VENETIAN DYE works with rapidity and certainty,
the hair requiring no preparation whatever. THE VENETIAN DYE WORKS WITH rapidity and certainty, the hair requiring no preparation whatever.

THE VENETIAN DYE produces any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock or wash out—one that is as permanent as the hair itself. Price 50 cents. For sale by all druggists. Prepared only by

A. I. MATHEWS, General Agent, 12 Gold St., New York.

Also, Manufacturer of MATHEWS' ARNICA HAIR GLOSS, the best hair dressing in use. Price 50 cents

Nov 25

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY

THE AGE.

MR. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures
four common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures
EVERY KIND OF HUMOR,
From the worst Scrofula down to a common pimple. He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases, (both thunder humor.) He has now make the hasteried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases, (both thunder humor.) He has now make the haster, always and reliable.

At wholesale in Hoston by GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., WEEKS & POTTER, and REED, CUTLER & CO. At retail by Druggists generally.

Nov 25

SPRING CARPETS, PER "AFRICA."

J. LOVEJOY & CO., Summer Street, next to Trin-

Two or three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the Eyes.
Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.
Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and ran-

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst kine of ringworm.
Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate cases of rheumatism.
Three to four bottles are warranted to cure Salt-Rheum.
Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of Scrofuls.
A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

DEAR MADAM:—The reputation of the Medical Discovery, in curing all kinds of humors, is so well established by the unanimous volce of all who have ever used it, that I need not say anything on the subject, as the most skillful physicians and the most careful druggists in the country are unanimou in its praise. s praise. presenting the Medical Discovery to your notice, I do it a full knowledge of its curative power, in relieving all

nately so liable.

That most excruciating disease to an affectionate mother,
That most excruciating disease to an affectionate mother,
NURSING SORE MOUTH.

Is cured as if by a miracle; your own temper is restored to inatural sweetness, and your babe from short and fretful nay to caim and sweet alumbers; and the Medical Discovery becomes a fountain of blessing to your husband and household in the more advanced stages of CANKER,

it extends to the storesting.

CANKER,
it extends to the stomach, causing
DYSPEPSIA,
which is nothing but canker on the stomach; then to th
testines and testines and

KIDNEYS,
creating a sinking, gone-feeling, and an indiffer
the cares of your family.

Your stomach is
RAW AND INFLAMED,
your food distresses you, and you can only take

How many thousands of poor women are suffering from this disease and pluing away a miserable life, and their next door neighbor does not know the cause. I wish to impress on your mind that good old proverb. "An ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure." In the MEDICAL DISCOVERY won have both the preventive and the cure, with this great and won have both the preventive and the cure, with this great and you have both the preventive and the cure, with this great and good quality, that it will never under any circumstances, do you any injury.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get and enough of it.

and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults one tablespoonful per day—
Children over ten years, dessert spoonful—Children from five
to eight years, teaspoonful. As no directions can be applied
ble to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowle
twice a day. Yours truly, DONALD KENNEDY. Price \$1.00 per bottle. For sale by every druggist in th United States. 1y Oct 1 Commissioner of all the states and territories, Notary Public and Counsellor at Law.
GEO. T. ANGELL, 46 Washington Street, Boston.
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OIL CLOTHS, by every steamer from Liverpool—new and choice patterns—(many of them our own) of AXMINSTER'S. ROYAL WILTON, VELVET, BRUSSELS, and TAPESTRY CARPETING, &c., selected by one of our firm.

G. W. CHIPMAN, FOWIÆ & CO.,

March 23 3mos 164 Washington Street. THE PAMILY MOURNING STORE, 20 Win-MOURNING DRESS GOODS, BOMBAZINES,

MBAZINES,
ALPACAS,
SILKS,
CRAPES,
MUSLINS, BAREGES, AND GRENADINES,
Of all qualifies and prices. WOOLEN, THIBET AND CASHMERE SHAWLS,
Trimmed in every style and made to order. Together with every article of MOURNING MILLINERY, in which department great care is taken to secure the latest tyles of Crape, Silk and Bombasine Hats,

ORDERS taken in all departments of Mourning and con leted with promptitude and attention. 8. S. WILLIAMS, PLOWS AND SEEDS. The Subscribers would respectfully invite the attention of the public to their near and well selected stock of Garden and Field Seeds, of every description. Also to their stock of

among which are to be found the celebrated Doe Plows, Hubert's Iron Beam Plow, Union Mowing Machine and Horse Rake, together with a large variety of Harrows, Cultivators, Spades, Shorele, Forks, Hoes, Gardén Rakes, &c. &c. Coe's AND RHODE'S SUPER PHOSPHATE always on hand, in lots to suit customers.

Please call and examine before purchasing clsewhere.

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30 and 40 South Market Street, Roston.

Manufactory, Chlcopee Falls, Mass. 19Sep 9 March 23

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Use Dr. Langley's Root and Herb Bitters, for Jaunice, Costiveness, Liver Complaint, Humors, Indigestion, pyspepsia, Piles, Dixxiness. Headsche, Drowniness, and all liceases arising from disordered stomach, torpid liver, and ad blood, to which all persons are subject in Spring and

Advertisements.

FAMILY DYE COLOBS! LIST OF COLORS,
Black,
Magenta,
Light Blue,
Maroon,
Light Blue Purple, Light Brown, Scarlet, Dark Drab, Violet, r byeing Silk, Woolen and Mixed Goods, Shawls, Searfa Dresses, Ribbons, Gloves, Bonnets, Hats, Feathers, Mid Gloves, Children's Clothing, and all kinds of Wearing Apparel.

For 25 cents you can color as many goods as would other rise cost five times that sum. Various shades can be proueed from the same Dye. The process is simple, and ne can use the Dye with perfect success.

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For further information in Dycing, and giving a perfect knowledge what colors are best adapted to dye over others, (with many valuable receipts.) purchase Howe & Stevens, Treatise on Dycing and Coloring. Sent by mail on receipt of price,—10 cents.

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260.BROADWAY, BOSTON. For sale by Druggists and Dealers generally.
Sept 16 en3meosmos

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THE PERUVIAN SYRUP is a Protected Solution of the THE PERUVIAN SYRUP is a Protected Solution of the Protoxide of Iron. A new discovery in Medicine that strikes at the root of Disease by supplying the Blood with its Vital Principle, or Life Element, IRON. This is the secret of the wonderful success of this remedy in curing DYSPEPSIA, LIVER COMPLAINT, DROPSY,

HUMORS, LOSS of CONSTITU TIONAL VIGOR, DISEASES of the KIDNEYS and BLAD-DER, FEMALE COM-PLAINTS, and all diseases originating in
A BAD STATE OF THE BLOOD, or accompanied by DEBILITY,

LOW STATE OF THE SYSTEM. From S. H. Kendall, M.D., Boston.

I was for many years afficted with Liver Complaint, of bich I was cured by the use of the Peruvian Syrup. From Francis Dana, M. D., Boston.

I have been relieved of a CATARRHAL AFFECTION, quent on Bronchitis, by the use of the PERUVIAN and I would recommend it where a tonic and alterative I have used the PERUVIAN SRRUP in my practice for fif months, and it has fulfilled my most sanguine expectati It is the beau ideal of a preparation of iron. From Roswell Kinney, M.D., Mannsville, N.Y.

I do not hesitate to say that the PERUVIAN SYRUP helaims to confidence equal if not superior to those of any meetine that has ever come to my knowledge. I have used with great success for DYSPEPSIA AND EPILEPSY.

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The Peruvian Syrup combines valuable alterative and tonic
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And by all Druggists.

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